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(54) Title: PYRROLOPYRIMIDINES AS CRF ANTAGONISTS			
(57) Abstract			
<p>The compounds of formula (I), wherein B, R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> are as defined herein, are useful in the treatment of stress-related and other diseases. These compounds have corticotropin-releasing factor antagonist activity and as such are of use in the treatment of depression and anxiety related, and other disorders.</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">(I)</p>	

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-1-

PYRROLOPYRIMIDINES AS CRF ANTAGONISTS  
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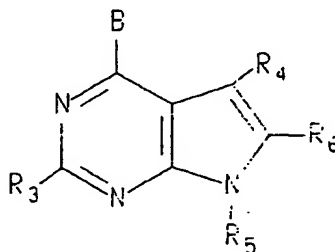
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This invention relates to pyrrolopyrimidines, pharmaceutical compositions containing them, and their use in the treatment of stress-related and other diseases. The compounds have corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF) antagonist activity.

CRF antagonists are mentioned in U.S. Patents 4,605,642 and 5,063,245 referring to peptides and pyrazolinones, respectively. The importance of CRF antagonists is set out in the literature, e.g. as discussed in U.S. Patent 5,063,245, which is incorporated herein by reference. A recent outline of the different activities possessed by CRF antagonists is found in M.J. Owens et al., Pharm. Rev., Vol. 43, pages 425 to 473 (1991), also incorporated herein by reference. Based on the research described in these two and other references, CRF antagonists are considered effective in the treatment of a wide range of diseases including stress-related illnesses, such as stress-induced depression, anxiety, and headache; abdominal bowel syndrome; irritable colon syndrome; spastic colon; irritable colon; inflammatory diseases; immune suppression; human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infections; Alzheimer's disease; gastrointestinal diseases; anorexia nervosa; hemorrhagic stress; drug and alcohol withdrawal symptoms; drug addiction, and fertility problems.

Certain substituted pyrrolopyrimidines have been described in the prior art. U.S. Patent 4,229,453 describes 4-amino substituted pyrrolopyrimidines for treating CNS illnesses or inflammations. Robins, Can. J. Chem., 55, 1251 (1977) describes the antibiotic tubercidin having a 7-ribofuranosyl group attached to 4-aminopyrrolopyrimidine. German Patent Publication 3145287 refers to three 7-bromophenyl-5,6-dimethyl-pyrrolopyrimidines as having analgesic, sedative, anti-convulsant and anti-inflammatory activity.

The present invention relates to a compound of the formula



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and the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts thereof, wherein

-2-

B is  $\text{NR}_1\text{R}_2$ ,  $\text{CR}_1\text{R}_2\text{R}_{11}$ ,  $\text{C}(\text{=CR}_2\text{R}_{12})\text{R}_1$ ,  $\text{NHCR}_1\text{R}_2\text{R}_{11}$ ,  $\text{OCR}_1\text{R}_2\text{R}_{11}$ ,  $\text{SCR}_1\text{R}_2\text{R}_{11}$ ,  $\text{NHNHR}_1\text{R}_2$ ,  $\text{CR}_2\text{R}_{11}\text{NHR}_1$ ,  $\text{CR}_2\text{R}_{11}\text{OR}_1$ ,  $\text{CR}_2\text{R}_{11}\text{SR}_1$ , or  $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}_2$ ;

$\text{R}_1$  is hydrogen, or  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$  alkyl which may be substituted by one or two substituents  $\text{R}_7$  independently selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo,  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$  alkoxy,  $\text{O}-\text{C}(\text{=O})-(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{O}-\text{C}(\text{=O})\text{NH}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{O}-\text{C}(\text{=O})\text{N}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$

alkyl)( $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_2$  alkyl), amino,  $\text{NH}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{N}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_2 \text{ alkyl})(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{S}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{N}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkyl})\text{C}(\text{=O})(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{NHC}(\text{=O})(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{COOH}$ ,  $\text{C}(\text{=O})\text{O}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{C}(\text{=O})\text{NH}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$

alkyl),  $\text{C}(\text{=O})\text{N}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkyl})(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_2 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{SH}$ ,  $\text{CN}$ ,  $\text{NO}_2$ ,  $\text{SO}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{SO}_2(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_2 \text{ alkyl})$ ,

$\text{SO}_2\text{NH}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{SO}_2\text{N}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkyl})(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_2 \text{ alkyl})$ , and said  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$  alkyl may contain one or two double or triple bonds;

$\text{R}_2$  is  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{12}$  alkyl, aryl or  $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{10} \text{ alkylene})\text{aryl}$  wherein said aryl is phenyl, naphthyl, thienyl, benzothienyl, pyridyl, quinolyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidyl, imidazolyl, furanyl, benzofuranyl, benzothiazolyl, isothiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, thiazolyl, isoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzimidazolyl, triazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyrrolyl, indolyl, pyrrolopyridyl, oxazolyl, or benzoxazolyl; 3- to 8-membered cycloalkyl or  $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6 \text{ alkylene})$  cycloalkyl, wherein said cycloalkyl may contain one or two of O, S or N-Z wherein Z is hydrogen,  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$  alkyl, benzyl or  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$  alkanoyl, wherein  $\text{R}_2$  may be substituted independently by from one to three of chloro, fluoro, or  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_2$  alkyl, or one of hydroxy, bromo, iodo,  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$  alkoxy,  $\text{O}-\text{C}(\text{=O})-(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{O}-\text{C}(\text{=O})\text{N}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkyl})(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_2 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{S}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{NH}_2$ ,

$\text{NH}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_2 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{N}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_2 \text{ alkyl})(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{N}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkyl})\text{C}(\text{=O})(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{NHC}(\text{=O})(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_2$

alkyl),  $\text{COOH}$ ,  $\text{C}(\text{=O})\text{O}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_2 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{C}(\text{=O})\text{NH}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_2 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{C}(\text{=O})\text{N}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkyl})(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_2 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{SH}$ ,

$\text{CN}$ ,  $\text{NO}_2$ ,  $\text{SO}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_2 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{SO}_2(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_2 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{SO}_2\text{NH}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{SO}_2\text{N}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_2 \text{ alkyl})(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_2$

C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), and wherein said C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkylene may contain one to three double or triple bonds; or

NR<sub>1</sub>R<sub>2</sub> or CR<sub>1</sub>R<sub>2</sub>R<sub>11</sub>, then R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> taken together with the atom to which they are attached may form a saturated 3- to 8-membered ring of which the 5- to 8-membered ring may contain one or two double bonds or one or two of O, S or N-Z wherein Z is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkanoyl or benzyl;

R<sub>3</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo, hydroxy, amino, O(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), NH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), SH, S(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), SO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), or SO<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), wherein said C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl may contain one double or triple bond and may be substituted by from 1 to 3 substituents R<sub>8</sub> independently selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkoxy, fluoro, chloro or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> thioalkyl;

R<sub>4</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, formyl, NH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), SO<sub>n</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), wherein n is 0, 1 or 2, cyano, hydroxy, carboxy, or amido, wherein said C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyls may be substituted by one hydroxy, trifluoromethyl, amino, carboxy, amido, NHC(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), NH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl),



N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), CO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> thioalkyl, fluoro,



bromo, chloro, iodo, cyano or nitro;

R<sub>5</sub> is phenyl, naphthyl, thienyl, benzothienyl, pyridyl, quinolyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidyl, imidazolyl, furanyl, benzofuranyl, benzothiazolyl, isothiazolyl, benzoisothiazolyl, thiazolyl, isoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzimidazolyl, triazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyrrolyl, indolyl, pyrrolopyridyl, benzoxazolyl, oxazolyl, pyrrolidinyl, thiazolidinyl, morpholinyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, tetrazolyl, or 3- to 8-membered cycloalkyl or 9- to 12-membered bicycloalkyl, optionally containing one or two of O, S or N-Z wherein Z is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkanoyl, phenyl or benzyl, wherein each one of the above groups may be substituted independently by from one to three of fluoro, chloro, bromo, formyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkoxy or trifluoromethyl, or one of hydroxy, iodo, cyano, nitro, amino, NH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), COO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), CO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), SO<sub>2</sub>NH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), SO<sub>2</sub>N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, NHSO<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), S(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), SO<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), wherein said C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl;

and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl may be substituted by one or two of fluoro, chloro, hydroxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy, amino, methylamino, dimethylamino or acetyl wherein said C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl may contain one double or triple bond; with the proviso that R<sub>5</sub> is not unsubstituted phenyl;

- 5 R<sub>6</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, formyl, amino, NH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), SO<sub>n</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), wherein n is 0, 1 or 2, cyano, carboxy, or amido, wherein said C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyls may be substituted by one hydroxy, trifluoromethyl, amino, carboxy, amido, NHC (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), NH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl),

- 10 N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), C O(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> thioalkyl, fluoro,  

$$\begin{array}{c} \parallel \\ \text{O} \end{array}$$

bromo, chloro, iodo, cyano or nitro;

- 15 R<sub>11</sub> is hydrogen, hydroxy, fluoro, chloro, COO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), cyano, or CO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl); and

- R<sub>12</sub> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl; with the proviso that (1) B is not straight chain alkyl, (2) when R<sub>5</sub> is unsubstituted cycloalkyl, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are hydrogen, and R<sub>6</sub> is hydrogen or methyl, then B is not NHR<sub>2</sub> wherein R<sub>2</sub> is benzyl or thienylmethyl, and (3) when R<sub>5</sub> is p-bromophenyl, and R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> are methyl, then B is not methylamino or hydroxyethylamino.

- Preferred compounds of the formula I of the invention are those wherein B is NR<sub>1</sub>R<sub>2</sub>, NHCHR<sub>1</sub>R<sub>2</sub>, or OCHR<sub>1</sub>R<sub>2</sub>, wherein R<sub>1</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, which may be substituted by one of hydroxy, fluoro or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkoxy, and may contain one double or triple bond; those wherein R<sub>2</sub> is benzyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl which may contain one double or triple bond, 25 wherein said C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl or the phenyl in said benzyl may be substituted by fluoro, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy; those wherein R<sub>3</sub> is methyl, ethyl, fluoro, chloro or methoxy; those wherein R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> are independently hydrogen, methyl, or ethyl; and those wherein R<sub>5</sub> is phenyl substituted by two or three substituents, said substituent being independently fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy, trifluoromethyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl 30 which may be substituted by one of hydroxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy or fluoro and may have one double or triple bond, -(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkylene)O(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> hydroxyalkyl, hydroxy, formyl, COO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), -(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkylene)amino, or -C(O)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl).

Specific preferred compounds include:

- n-butyl-ethyl-[2,5-dimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl]amine;
- di-n-propyl-[2,5-dimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl]amine;
- 5 ethyl-n-propyl-[2,5-dimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl]amine;
- diethyl-2,5-dimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl]amine;
- n-butyl-ethyl-[2,5,6-trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl]amine;
- 10 4-yl]amine;
- 2-{N-n-butyl-N-[2,5-dimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}-ethanol;
- 4-(1-ethyl-propyl)-2,5,6-trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine;
- 15 n-butyl-ethyl-[2,5-dimethyl-7-(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl]amine;
- 2,5-dimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-(1-ethyl-propyl)amine;
- 2-[7-(4-bromo-2,6-dimethylphenyl)-2,5-dimethyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-ylamino]-butan-1-ol;
- 20 2-(S)-[7-(4-bromo-2,6-dimethylphenyl)-2,5-dimethyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-ylamino]-butan-1-ol;
- 4-(1-ethyl-propoxy)-2,5,6-trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine;
- 25 4-(1-methoxymethyl-propoxy)-2,5,6-trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine;
- 4-(1-ethyl-butyl)-2,5,6-trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo-[2,3-d]pyrimidine;
- [7-(4-bromo-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-2,5-dimethyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-(1-methoxymethyl-propyl)-amine;
- 30 2-[7-(2-bromo-4,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-2,5-dimethyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-ylamino]-butan-1-ol;

2-[7-(4-ethyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-2,5-dimethyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-ylamino]-butan-1-ol;

2-[7-(2-ethyl-4,6-dimethylphenyl)-2,5-dimethyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-ylamino]-butan-1-ol; and

5 2-[7-(2-fluoromethyl-4,6-dimethylphenyl)-2,5-dimethyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-ylamino]-butan-1-ol.

The invention also relates to a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of illnesses induced or facilitated by corticotropin releasing factor which comprises a compound of the formula I as defined above in an amount effective in the treatment of  
10 said illnesses, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, and a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of inflammatory disorders, such as arthritis, asthma and allergies; anxiety; depression; fatigue syndrome; headache; pain; cancer; irritable bowel syndrome, including Crohn's disease, spastic colon and irritable colon; immune dysfunction; human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infections; neurodegenerative  
15 diseases such as Alzheimer's disease; gastrointestinal diseases; eating disorders such as anorexia nervosa; hemorrhagic stress; drug and alcohol withdrawal symptoms; drug addiction; stress-induced psychotic episodes; and fertility problems, which comprises a compound of the formula I as defined above in an amount effective in the treatment of said disorders, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Preferred compositions  
20 of the invention are those containing preferred compounds of formula I as described above.

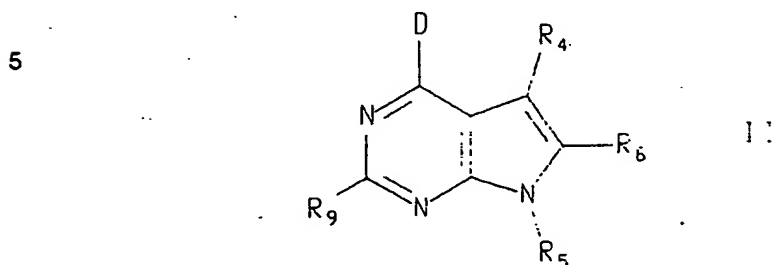
The invention further relates to a method for the treatment of illnesses induced or facilitated by corticotropin releasing factor by administering to a subject in need of such treatment a compound of formula I as defined above in an amount effective in  
25 such treatment, and a method for the treatment of inflammatory disorders, such as arthritis, asthma and allergies; anxiety; depression; fatigue syndrome; headache; pain; cancer; irritable bowel syndrome, including Crohn's disease, spastic colon and irritable colon; immune dysfunction; human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infections; neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease; gastrointestinal diseases;  
30 eating disorders such as anorexia nervosa; hemorrhagic stress; drug and alcohol withdrawal symptoms; drug addiction; stress-induced psychotic episodes; and fertility problems, particularly depression and anxiety, by administering to a subject in need of such treatment a compound of formula I as defined above in an amount effective in



-7-

such treatment. Preferred methods of the invention are those administering a preferred compound of the formula I as described above.

The invention also relates to an intermediate compound of the formula



wherein

D is hydroxy, chloro, or cyano,

R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> are each independently hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, SO<sub>n</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), wherein n is 0, 1 or 2, or cyano, wherein said C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyls may be substituted by one to three of hydroxy, amino, carboxy, amido,

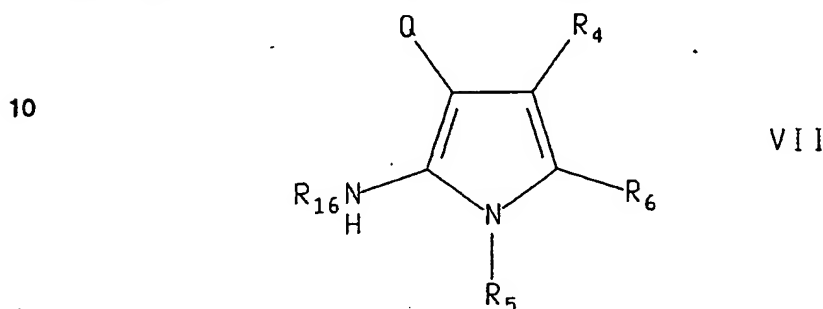
15  $\text{NH}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}\text{C}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{NH}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{N}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkyl})(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_2 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{C}(\text{O})(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_2 \text{ alkyl})$ , C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>

alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> thioalkyl, fluoro, bromo, chloro, iodo, cyano or nitro;

20 R<sub>5</sub> is phenyl, naphthyl, thienyl, benzothienyl, pyridyl, quinolyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidyl, imidazolyl, furanyl, benzofuranyl, benzothiazolyl, isothiazolyl, benzoisothiazolyl, thiazolyl, isoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzimidazolyl, triazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyrrolyl, indolyl, azaindolyl, benzoxazolyl, oxazolyl, pyrrolidinyl, thiazolidinyl, morpholinyl, piperdinyl, piperazinyl, tetrazolyl, or 3- to 8-membered cycloalkyl or 9- to 25 12-membered bicycloalkyl, optionally containing one to three of O, S or N-Z wherein Z is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkanoyl, phenyl or phenylmethyl, wherein each of the above groups may be substituted independently by from one to three of fluoro, chloro, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy or trifluoromethyl, or one of bromo, iodo, cyano, nitro, amino, NH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), COO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), CO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), SO<sub>2</sub>NH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), SO<sub>2</sub>N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, NHSO<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>), S(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), SO<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), wherein said C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl may be substituted by one or two of fluoro, chloro, hydroxy, amino, methylamino, dimethylamino or acetyl; with the proviso that R<sub>5</sub> is not unsubstituted phenyl; and

-8-

$R_9$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl or chloro; with the proviso that when (a)  $R_4$  and  $R_6$  are methyl,  $R_9$  is hydrogen and D is hydroxy, then  $R_5$  is not phenyl (1) substituted by one of halogen, nitro,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy, or trifluoromethyl, and optionally in addition substituted by one or two of halogen,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl or  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy, or (2) di- or  
 5 trisubstituted by one of nitro or trifluoromethyl and one or two of halogen,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl or  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy, and (b) when D is chloro,  $R_4$  and  $R_6$  are hydrogen, and  $R_9$  is  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl, then  $R_5$  is not unsubstituted cyclohexyl; and a compound of the formula



wherein

Q is  $C(O)CHR_1R_2$  or cyano;

$R_1$  is hydrogen, or  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl which may be substituted by one or two substituents  $R_7$ , independently selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy,  $S(C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl), or nitro, and said  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl may  
 20 contain one or two double or triple bonds;

$R_2$  is  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$  alkyl, aryl or ( $C_1$ - $C_{10}$  alkylene)aryl wherein said aryl is phenyl, naphthyl, thienyl, benzothienyl, pyridyl, quinolyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidyl, imidazolyl, furanyl, benzofuranyl, benzothiazolyl, isothiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, thiazolyl, isoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzimidazolyl, triazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyrrolyl, indolyl, azaindolyl, oxazolyl,  
 25 or benzoxazolyl; 3- to 8-membered cycloalkyl or ( $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkylene) cycloalkyl, wherein said cycloalkyl may contain one or two of O, S or N-Z wherein Z is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_2$  alkyl, benzyl or  $C_1$ - $C_2$  alkanoyl, wherein  $R_2$  may be substituted independently by from one to three of chloro, fluoro, or  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl, or one of hydroxy, bromo, iodo,  $C_1$ - $C_2$  alkoxy,  $S(C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl), or nitro, and wherein said  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$  alkyl or  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$  alkylene may  
 30 contain one to three double or triple bonds; or

$R_4$  and  $R_6$  are each independently hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl, fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy, amino,  $SO_n(C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl), wherein n is 0, 1 or 2, cyano, wherein said

C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl may be substituted by one C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> thioalkyl, fluoro, bromo, chloro, iodo, cyano or nitro;

R<sub>5</sub> is phenyl, naphthyl, thienyl, benzothienyl, pyridyl, quinolyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidyl, imidazolyl, furanyl, benzofuranyl, benzothiazolyl, isothiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, thiazolyl, isoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzimidazolyl, triazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyrrolyl, indolyl, azaindolyl, benzoxazolyl, oxazolyl, pyrrolidinyl, thiazolidinyl, morpholinyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, tetrazolyl, or 3- to 8-membered cycloalkyl or 9- to 12-membered bicycloalkyl, optionally containing one to three of O, S or N-Z wherein Z is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkanoyl, phenyl or phenylmethyl, wherein each one of the above groups may be substituted independently by from one to three of fluoro, chloro, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy or trifluoromethyl, or one of bromo, iodo, cyano, nitro, amino, NH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), COO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), CO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), SO<sub>2</sub>NH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), SO<sub>2</sub>N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, NHSO<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), S(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), SO<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), wherein said C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl may be substituted by one or two of fluoro, chloro, hydroxy, amino, methylamino, dimethylamino or acetyl; with the proviso that R<sub>5</sub> is not unsubstituted phenyl; and R<sub>16</sub> is hydrogen or C(O)C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl; with the proviso that when Q is cyano, R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> are not both methyl.

Whenever reference is made to alkyl, this includes both straight and branched chain alkyl.

Whenever reference is made herein to 3-to 8-membered cycloalkyl or 9- to 12-membered bicycloalkyl containing one to three of O, S or N-Z, it is understood that the oxygen and sulfur ring atoms are not adjacent to each other. The three membered cycloalkyl has just one O, S or N-Z. An example of a six-membered cycloalkyl having O and N is morpholinyl.

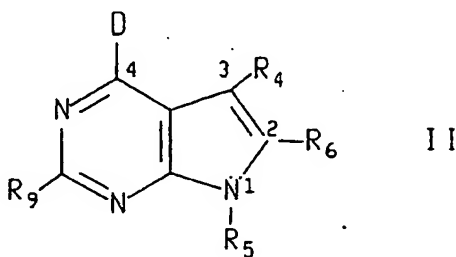
Whenever R<sub>2</sub> or R<sub>5</sub> is a heterocyclic group, the attachment of the group is through a carbon atom.

Whenever reference is made herein to C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl which "may contain one or two double or triple bonds" in the definitions of R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub>, it is understood that at least two carbons are present in the alkyl for one double or triple bond, and at least four carbons for two double and triple bonds.

Whenever an alkoxy group, e.g. in the definitions of R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub>, may have a double or triple bond, it is understood that such double or triple bond is not directly attached to the oxygen.

-10-

The compounds of formula I wherein B is  $\text{NR}_1\text{R}_2$ ,  $\text{NHCR}_1\text{R}_2\text{R}_{11}$ ,  $\text{OCR}_1\text{R}_2\text{R}_{11}$ ,  $\text{SCR}_1\text{R}_2\text{R}_{11}$ , or  $\text{NHNHR}_1\text{R}_2$ , and  $\text{R}_3$  is hydrogen,  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$  alkyl or chloro (hereafter  $\text{R}_9$ ) may be prepared by reaction of a compound of the formula



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wherein D is Cl, and  $\text{R}_4$ ,  $\text{R}_5$  and  $\text{R}_6$  are as defined above with reference to formula I, with a compound of the formula BH wherein B is as defined immediately above. The reaction is carried out in a solvent in the presence of a base at a temperature of between about  $0^\circ$  to about  $150^\circ\text{C}$ . Suitable solvents are organic solvents such as acetonitrile, dimethylsulfoxide, acetone,  $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_{15}$  alkyl alcohol, tetrahydrofuran, chloroform, benzene, xylene or toluene, preferably acetonitrile or dimethylsulfoxide.

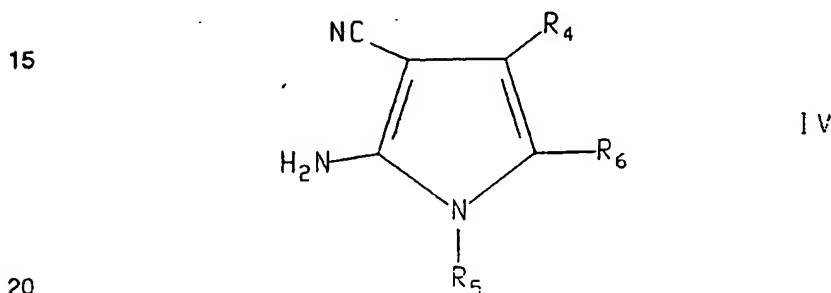
When B is  $\text{NR}_1\text{R}_2$ ,  $\text{NHNHR}_1\text{R}_2$ , or  $\text{NHCR}_1\text{R}_2\text{R}_{11}$ , an excess of BH is used. Other bases such as potassium carbonate or tri- $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)$ alkyl amine may be used instead. The reaction is carried out at a temperature of about  $75^\circ$  to  $150^\circ\text{C}$ . When the reaction is carried out in the presence of a base, such as sodium hydride or potassium  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_2$  alkoxide, a molar equivalent of the amine is used. When B is  $\text{OCR}_1\text{R}_2\text{R}_{11}$  or  $\text{SCR}_1\text{R}_2\text{R}_{11}$ , a base which is capable of deprotonation of BH may be used, such as an alkali metal hydride such as sodium or potassium hydride, or an organometallic base such as sodium diisopropylamide, sodium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide, lithium diisopropylamide, lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide, sodium  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_2$  alkoxide or n-butyllithium. The solvent used is dry tetrahydrofuran, dimethylsulfoxide, methylene chloride, or toluene, and the reaction temperature is between about  $-78^\circ\text{C}$  and the reflux temperature of the reaction mixture, preferably  $0^\circ\text{C}$  to  $80^\circ\text{C}$ .

The compounds of formula I wherein  $\text{R}_3$  is the groups other than  $\text{R}_9$  (hereafter  $\text{R}_{10}$ ) may be prepared by reacting a compound of the formula I wherein  $\text{R}_3$  is chloro with a nucleophile of the formula  $\text{R}_{10}\text{H}$  with or without an organic or inorganic base. Suitable bases include sodium, sodium hydride, and alkali metal hydroxide such as potassium hydroxide, and weaker bases such as potassium carbonate or triethylamine.

The latter are generally used when  $R_{10}H$  is alkanol,  $C_1-C_6$  alkanethiol, an amine, e.g.  $NH(C_1-C_6 \text{ alkyl})$ , or tetrahydrobutyl ammonium fluoride. Suitable solvents are dimethylsulfoxide, acetonitrile,  $C_1-C_6$  alkyl alcohol, tetrahydrofuran, benzene, toluene or methylene chloride.

- 5        The compounds of formula II wherein D is chloro may be prepared by reacting the corresponding 4-hydroxy compound of formula III (not shown) with an excess of phosphorus oxychloride or thionyl chloride at temperatures between about 60 to 140°C, conveniently at the reflux temperature of the reaction mixture. When the reaction is carried out in a solvent, suitable solvents are halogenated alkanes, such as
- 10    methylene chloride or chloroform. The reaction may be in the presence of a base such as N,N-diethylaniline, trimethylamine or potassium carbonate.

The compounds of formula III wherein  $R_9$  is hydrogen may be prepared by reaction of a compound of the formula



wherein  $R_4$ ,  $R_5$ , and  $R_6$  are as defined with reference to formula I with formic acid at a temperature between about 60 to 140°C, preferably at the reflux temperature of the reaction mixture.

- 25        The compounds of formula III wherein  $R_9$  is  $C_1-C_6$  alkyl (hereafter  $R_{13}$ ) may be prepared by reacting a compound of formula IV with  $R_{13}COOCOR_{13}$  in  $R_{13}COOH$  or  $R_{13}CO(OC_1-C_2 \text{ alkyl})_3$  in acetic acid or an appropriate organic solvent such as ethyl acetate or toluene, at a temperature between 25° to 120°C, preferably at the reflux temperature of the reaction mixture. The compounds of formula III wherein  $R_9$  is
- 30    hydroxy may be prepared by reacting a compound of formula IV with chlorosulfonyl isocyanate in an appropriate solvent at temperature between -78°C to 100°C, preferably at -20°C to 60°C, followed by acid hydrolysis. The appropriate solvents include methylene chloride, dimethyl formamide, tetrahydrofuran, and toluene.

-12-

preferably dimethyl formamide or methylene chloride. The above formed compounds wherein  $R_9$  is hydrogen,  $C_1-C_6$  alkyl or hydroxy may be heated in aqueous acid to give the compounds of formula III. The appropriate aqueous acids are 85% phosphoric acid, hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, or acetic acid, preferably 85% phosphoric acid.

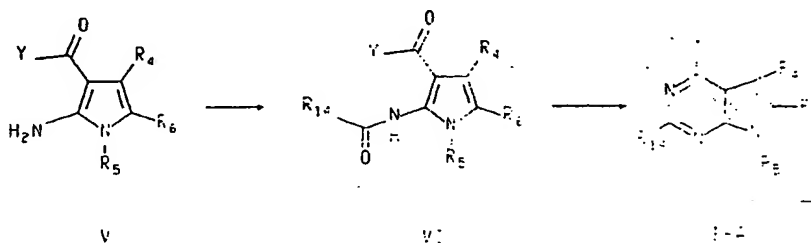
- 5 The reaction is generally carried out at about 25 to 150°C, preferably 80 to 130°C. Alternatively, the formed compounds may be heated with phosphorous pentoxide and N,N-dimethylcyclohexanamine at about 150 to 200°C.

The compounds of formula IV may be prepared by conventional methods.

- The compounds of formula I wherein B is  $CR_1R_2R_{11}$  and  $R_3$  is hydrogen,  $C_1-C_6$  alkyl, or hydroxy (hereafter  $R_{14}$ ) may be prepared, as depicted in Scheme 1, by heating  
 10 a compound of the formula VI, wherein  $R_{14}$  is hydrogen,  $C_1-C_6$  alkyl or amino,  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_{11}$ ,  $R_4$ ,  $R_5$ , and  $R_6$  are as defined above, and Y is  $CR_1R_2R_{11}$ , with ammonium chloride and  $R_{14}CONH_2$  at reflux temperatures.

Scheme 1

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The compounds of formula I wherein B is  $CR_1R_2R_{11}$  as defined above with reference to formula I and  $R_3$  is as defined above with reference to formula I, other than hydrogen,  $C_1-C_6$  alkyl, or hydroxy, may be prepared by reacting the 2-chloro derivatives  
 25 of formula I wherein  $R_3$  is chloro (formula I-B, not shown) with a nucleophile of formula  $R_{15}H$  with or without an organic or inorganic base by the method described previously for the reaction with  $R_{10}H$ , wherein  $R_{15}$  is  $R_3$  other than hydrogen,  $C_1-C_6$  alkyl, hydroxy, and chloro. The compounds of formula I-B may be prepared by a method analogous to that for the conversion of compounds III to compounds II wherein D is chloro.

- 30 The compounds of formula VI may be prepared, as shown in Scheme I, starting from compounds of the formula V by methods analogous to those for the conversion of compounds IV to compounds III.

-13-

The compounds of formula V may be prepared by methods analogous to the conventional methods used for the preparation of compounds of formula IV by using  $\text{YCOCH}_2\text{CN}$  instead of malonitrile, wherein Y is  $\text{CR}_1\text{R}_2\text{R}_{11}$ .

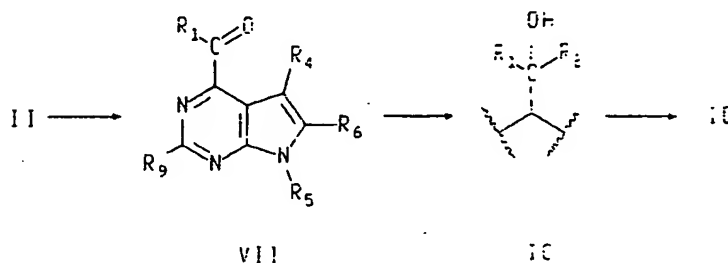
The compounds of formula I wherein B is  $\text{C(O)R}_2$  may be prepared by reacting  
5 a compound of formula II wherein D is cyano with a Grignard reagent containing group  $\text{R}_2$ , e.g.  $\text{R}_2\text{MgCl}$ , or  $\text{R}_2\text{MgBr}$ .

The compounds of formula I wherein B is  $\text{CR}_1\text{R}_2\text{R}_{11}$ ,  $\text{C(C=CR}_2\text{R}_{12})\text{R}_1$ ,  $\text{CR}_2\text{R}_{11}\text{NHR}_1$ ,  $\text{CR}_2\text{R}_{11}\text{OR}_1$ ,  $\text{CR}_2\text{R}_{11}\text{SR}_1$  or  $\text{C(O)R}_2$ , and  $\text{R}_3$  is  $\text{R}_9$  as defined above with reference to formula II, may be prepared as depicted in Scheme 2.

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Scheme 2

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The compounds of formula II wherein D is cyano and  $\text{R}_4$ ,  $\text{R}_5$ ,  $\text{R}_6$  and  $\text{R}_9$  are as defined above, prepared by reacting the corresponding compound wherein D is chloro  
20 with potassium cyanide in dimethylsulfoxide, are reacted with a Grignard reagent containing group  $\text{R}_1$  as defined above to form the compound of formula VII. Further reaction of the compound of formula VII with a Grignard reagent containing group  $\text{R}_2$  as defined above provides the compound of formula IC. Corresponding compounds of formula ID wherein B is  $\text{CR}_1\text{R}_2\text{R}_{11}$  or  $\text{C(=CR}_2\text{R}_{12})\text{R}_1$  may be prepared by conventional  
25 methods. Thus, reaction of IC with an acid, such as concentrated sulfuric acid or hydrochloric acid, gives a compound of formula I wherein B is  $\text{C(=CR}_2\text{R}_{12})\text{R}_1$ . Hydrogenation of a compound wherein B is  $\text{C(=CR}_2\text{R}_{12})\text{R}_1$  using Pd/C or platinum oxide catalyst gives a compound I wherein B is  $\text{CHR}_2\text{R}_2$ . Reaction of a compound I wherein B is  $\text{CR}_1\text{R}_2\text{OH}$  with diethylamino sulfur trifluoride or triphenylphosphine  
30 carbontetrachloride affords a compound I wherein B is  $\text{CR}_1\text{R}_2\text{F}$  or  $\text{CR}_1\text{R}_2\text{Cl}$ , respectively.

When the compounds of the invention contain one or more chiral centers, it is understood that the invention includes the racemic mixture and the individual diastereomers and enantiomers of such compounds.

The acid addition salts of the compounds of formula I are prepared in a conventional manner by treating a solution or suspension of the free base of formula I with one chemical equivalent of a pharmaceutically acceptable acid. Conventional concentration or crystallization techniques are employed in isolating the salts.

5 Illustrative of suitable acids are acetic, lactic, succinic, maleic, tartaric, citric, gluconic, ascorbic, benzoic, cinnamic, fumaric, sulfuric, phosphoric, hydrochloric, hydrobromic, hydroiodic, sulfamic, sulfonic acids such as methanesulfonic, benzene sulfonic, p-toluenesulfonic, mandelic, di-p-toluoyl-L-tartaric and related acids.

The novel compound of the invention of formula I may be administered alone  
10 or in combination with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, in either single or multiple, e.g. up to three, doses. Suitable pharmaceutical carriers include inert solid diluents or fillers, sterile aqueous solution and various organic solvents. The pharmaceutical compositions formed by combining the novel compounds of formula I and the pharmaceutically acceptable carriers are then readily administered in a variety of  
15 dosage forms such as tablets, powders, lozenges, syrups, injectable solutions and the like. These pharmaceutical compositions can, if desired, contain additional ingredients such as flavorings, binders, excipients and the like. Thus, for purposes of oral administration, tablets containing various excipients such as sodium citrate, calcium carbonate and calcium phosphate may be employed along with various disintegrants  
20 such as starch, alginic acid and certain complex silicates, together with binding agents such as polyvinylpyrrolidone, sucrose, gelatin and acacia. Additionally, lubricating agents such as magnesium stearate, sodium lauryl sulfate and talc are often useful for tableting purposes. Solid compositions of a similar type may also be employed as fillers in soft and hard filled gelatin capsules. Preferred materials for this include lactose  
25 or milk sugar and high molecular weight polyethylene glycols. When aqueous suspensions or elixirs are desired for oral administration, the essential active ingredient therein may be combined with various sweetening or flavoring agents, coloring matter or dyes and, if desired, emulsifying or suspending agents, together with diluents such as water, ethanol, propylene glycol, glycerin and combinations thereof.

30 For parenteral administration, solutions of the novel compound of formula I in sesame or peanut oil, aqueous propylene glycol, or in sterile aqueous solution may be employed. Such aqueous solutions should be suitably buffered if necessary and the liquid diluent first rendered isotonic with sufficient saline or glucose. These particular



-15-

aqueous solutions are especially suitable for intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous and intraperitoneal administration. The sterile aqueous media employed are all readily available by standard techniques known to those skilled in the art.

Additionally, it is possible to administer the compounds of the present invention  
5 topically when treating inflammatory conditions of the skin and this may be done by way of creams, jellies, gels, pastes and ointments in accordance with standard pharmaceutical practice.

The effective dosage for the compound of formula I depends on the intended route of administration and other factors such as age and weight of the patient, as  
10 generally known to a physician. The dosage also depends on the illness to be treated. The daily dosage will generally range from about 0.1 to 50 mg/kg of the body weight of the patient to be treated. For treatment of inflammatory diseases about 0.1 to about 100 mg/kg will be needed, for Alzheimer's disease, about 0.1 to about 50 mg/kg, as well as for gastrointestinal diseases, anorexia nervosa, hemorrhagic stress, drug and  
15 alcohol withdrawal symptoms, etc.

The methods for testing the compounds for formula I for their CRF antagonist activity are according to the procedures of Endocrinology, 116, 1653-1659 (1985) and Peptides, 10, 179-188 (1985) which determine the binding affinity of a test compound for a CRF receptor. The binding affinities for the compounds of formula I, expressed  
20 as  $IC_{50}$  values, generally range from about 0.2 nanomolar to about 10 micromolar.

The following Examples illustrate the invention. The following abbreviations are used: Ph=phenyl, Me=methyl, Bu=butyl, Et=ethyl, Pr=propyl.

#### Example 1

##### A. 2-amino-4-methyl-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrole-3-carbonitrile

25 A mixture 2-(2-bromo-1-methyl-ethylidene)-malononitrile and 2,4,6-trimethylaniline (17.330 g, 91.24 mmol) in 40 mL of isopropanol was stirred at room temperature for 15 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated to dryness and diluted with chloroform and water. The chloroform layer was neutralized with dilute sodium hydroxide and washed with brine, separated, dried and concentrated to give 33.000 g of brown oily  
30 solid. The solid was purified through silica gel column chromatography to give 9.35 g (47.5%) of the title compound as an orange-yellow solid.  $^1H$  NMR ( $CDCl_3$ )  $\delta$  2.0(s,6H), 2.15(s,3H), 2.35(s,3H), 3.75(brs,2H), 5.8(s,1H), 6.95(s,2H) ppm.

-16-

B. N-[3-cyano-4-methyl-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-1H-pyrrol-2-yl]-acetamide

A mixture of the purified compound of step A (3.000 g, 12.54 mmol) and acetic anhydride (1.410 g, 1.31 ml, 13.82 mmol) in 3 ml of acetic acid was refluxed for 45 minutes, cooled and poured onto crushed ice and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was neutralized, dried and concentrated to give 3.71 g (105%) of dark-pink glass foam. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 1.95(s,6H), 2.2(s,3H), 2.32 (s,3H), 6.2(s,1H), 6.8(brs, 1H, NH), 6.9(s,2H) ppm.

C. 2,5-dimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-3,7-dihydro-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-one

A suspension of the compound of step B (3.200 g, 11.38 mmol) in 3 ml of 85% phosphoric acid was immersed in an oil bath preheated to 130°C for 30 minutes. The reaction mixtures was cooled and poured onto crushed ice and stirred until solid formed and ice melted. The solid was filtered, washed with water to give a tannished solid, the title compound, which was purified through silica gel column chromatography to give a tan solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 1.92(s,6H), 2.32(s,3H), 2.41(s,3H), 2.45(s,3H), 2.46(s,3H), 6.42(d,1H), 6.95(s,2H) ppm.

D. 4-chloro-2,5-dimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo-[2,3-d]pyrimidine

A mixture of the compound of step C (1.030 g, 3.67 mmol) and POCl<sub>3</sub> (3 ml) was heated at reflux for 2.5 hours and cooled. The reaction mixture was poured into ice-water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with dilute sodium bicarbonate and brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and concentrated to dryness to give the title compound as a tan solid which was purified through silica gel to give an off-white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 1.90(s,6H), 2.35(s,3H), 2.50(s,3H), 2.65(s,3H), 6.78(s,1H), 7.00(s,2H) ppm.

EXAMPLE 2

A. 2-amino-4,5-dimethyl-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-1H-pyrrole-3-carbonitrile

A mixture of 3-hydroxy-2-butanone (100.000 g, 1.135 mol), 2,4,6-trimethylaniline (153.225 g, 1.135 mol) and p-toluenesulfonic acid (0.670 g) in 500 ml of benzene was refluxed using a Dean-Stark trap to remove water. After 2 hours, malononitrile (75.000 g, 1.135 mol) was added and the mixture was refluxed for an additional 10 hours until all the starting material was consumed. The reaction mixture was cooled and precipitate formed and filtered. The solid was washed with a minimum amount of ethanol. The

-17-

solid was diluted with 500 ml of benzene and product was dissolved. Some undesired product was insoluble and was filtered off. The filtrate was concentrated to give a tan solid which was recrystallized from ethanol to give 130.260 g of off-white crystals. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 1.68(s,3H), 1.93(s,6H), 2.05(s,3H), 2.31(s,3H), 3.62(brs,2H), 6.95(s,2H) ppm.

B. N-[3-cyano-4,5-dimethyl-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-1H-pyrrol-2-yl]-acetamide

The title compound was prepared as a tan solid by the procedure analogous to that of Example 1A starting with the compound of step A and acetic anhydride in acetic acid. The crude material was pure and used directly for the next cyclization step. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 1.75(s,3H), 1.80(s,6H), 1.95(s,3H), 2.18(s,3H), 2.30(s,3H), 6.60(brs, 1H), 6.93(s,2H) ppm.

C. 2,5,6-trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-3,7-dihydro-pyrrol[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-one

A mixture of the compound of step B (157.600 g, 0.53 mol) and 100 ml of 85% phosphoric acid was heated for 0.5 hours in an oil bath at a temperature of 130°C. All the starting material was consumed and the desired product formed. The mixture was cooled, poured into 1200 ml of ice-water, and stirred. Precipitate formed and was filtered. The solid was washed with water, dried overnight to give 113.220 g of the title compound as brick-pink solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 1.85(s,6H), 1.87(s,3H), 2.34(s,3H), 2.41(s,3H), 2.44(s,3H), 7.00(s,2H) ppm.

EXAMPLE 3

A. 2-amino-4,5-diethyl-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-1H-pyrrole-3-carbonitrile

The crude material of the title compound was prepared as an oil by the procedure analogous to that of Example 2A starting with 4-hydroxy-3-hexanone. The crude material was used directly for the next acetylation step without further purification.

B. N-[3-cyano-4,5-diethyl-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-1H-pyrrol-2-yl]-acetamide

The title compound was prepared as an oil by the procedure of Example 1A starting with the compound of above step A and acetic anhydride in acetic acid. The crude material was purified through silica gel column chromatography using chloroform as eluent to give the title compound as an oil. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 0.85(t,3H), 1.26(t,3H), 1.92(s,6H), 2.19(s,3H), 2.23(q,2H), 2.33(s,3H), 2.59(q,2H), 6.95(s,2H) ppm.

C. 2-methyl-5,6-diethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-3,7-dihydro-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-one

The title compound was prepared as a brown solid by the procedure of Example 2C starting with the compound of above step B and 85% phosphoric acid. The crude material was used directly for the next chlorination reaction without further purification.

EXAMPLE 4

The following compounds were prepared according to the method of Example 1 starting from the corresponding 2,5,6-trialkyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-3,7-dihydro-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-one.

10 4-chloro-2,5,6-trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine - a tan solid.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  1.81(s,6H), 1.99(s,3H), 2.35(s,3H), 2.46(s,3H), 2.59(s,3H), 7.01(s,2H) ppm.

4-chloro-2-methyl-5,6-diethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine - a tan solid.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  0.96(t,3H), 1.31(t,3H), 1.85(s,6H), 2.38(s,3H), 2.46(q,2H), 15 2.62(s,3H), 2.62(s,2H), 2.92(q,2H), 7.02(s,2H) ppm.

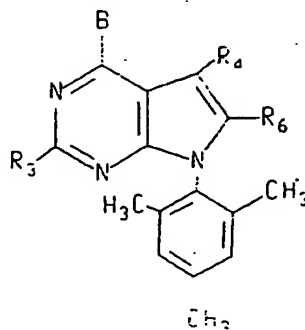
EXAMPLE 5

Butyl-ethyl-[2,5-dimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl]amine


A mixture of 4-chloro-2,5-dimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine (1.000 g, 3.36 mmol) and N-ethylbutylamine (3.400 g, 33.60 mmol) in 5 ml of dimethylsulfoxide was heated to reflux for 1.5 hours. The mixture was cooled and treated with water and a few drops of 2 N HCl to pH 6.5 and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was separated, washed with dilute sodium bicarbonate, brine, and dried over sodium sulfate anhydrous and concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified through silica gel column chromatography to give 995 mg (81% yield) of the title compound as an oil.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  0.90 (t,3H), 1.23(t,3H), 1.35(m,2H), 1.60-1.70(m,2H), 1.92(s,6H), 2.30(s,3H), 2.40(s,3H), 2.46(s,3H), 3.58(t,2H), 3.66(q,2H), 6.55(s,1H), 6.95(s,2H) ppm. The corresponding hydrogen chloride salt was prepared as a white crystals after recrystallization from ethyl acetate.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ )  $\delta$  0.90(t,3H), 1.34(m,5H), 1.75(m,2H), 1.90(s,6H), 2.37(s,3H), 2.48(s,3H), 2.55(s,3H), 3.80-3.94(m,4H), 7.09(s,2H) ppm.

**EXAMPLE 6**

The following compounds were prepared starting with the appropriate amine and the appropriate 4-chloro-2,5,6-trialkyl-7-(substituted phenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine and employing the general procedure of Example 5.



B	R <sub>3</sub>	R <sub>4</sub>	R <sub>6</sub>	<sup>1</sup> H NMR (CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) δ (ppm)
NMe <sub>2</sub>	Me	Me	Me	1.82(s,6H), 2.00(s,3H), 2.38(s,3H), 2.40(s,3H), 2.90(s,3H), 3.58(s,6H), 7.03(s,2H)
NEt <sub>2</sub>	Me	Me	Me	1.22(t,6H), 1.84(s,6H), 1.94(s,3H), 2.35(s,3H), 2.38(s,3H), 2.55(s,3H), 3.60(q,4H), 6.98(s,2H)
N(n-Pr) <sub>2</sub>	Me	Me	Me	0.90(t,6H), 1.68(q,4H), 1.85(s,6H), 1.95(s,3H), 2.35(s,3H), 2.39(s,3H), 2.48(s,3H), 3.53(q,4H), 6.99(s,2H)
N-(n-Bu) <sub>2</sub>	Me	Me	Me	0.88(t,6H), 1.30(m,4H), 1.61(m,4H), 1.82(s,6H), 1.92(s,3H), 2.30(s,3H), 2.34(s,3H), 2.47(s,3H), 3.50(t,4H), 6.95(s,2H)
EtN(n-Pr)	Me	Me	Me	0.92(t,3H), 1.20(t,3H), 1.64(m,2H), 1.85(s,6H), 1.94(s,3H), 2.35(s,3H), 2.38(s,3H), 2.47(s,3H), 3.49(t,2H), 3.59(q,2H), 6.99(s,2H)
EtN(n-Bu)	Me	Me	Me	0.90(t,3H), 1.19(t,3H), 1.33(m,2H), 1.60(m,2H), 1.83(s,6H), 1.92(s,3H), 2.33(s,3H), 2.35(s,3H), 2.45(s,3H), 3.51(t,2H), 3.58(q,2H), 6.96(s,2H)

B	R <sub>3</sub>	R <sub>4</sub>	R <sub>6</sub>	<sup>1</sup> H NMR (CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) δ (ppm)
EtN(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> OH	Me	Me	Me	1.25(t,3H), 1.78(s,6H), 1.90(s,3H), 2.30(s,3H), 2.36(s,3H), 2.40(s,3H), 3.64(q,2H), 3.75(m,2H), 3.86(t,2H), 6.96(s,2H)
(n-Bu)N(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> OH	Me	Me	Me	0.95(t,3H), 1.35(m,2H), 1.71(m,2H), 1.81(s,6H), 1.92(s,3H), 2.31(s,3H), 2.37(s,3H), 2.44(s,3H), 3.55(dd,2H), 3.72(t,2H), 3.87(t,2H), 6.95(s,2H)
MeN(CH <sub>2</sub> CHMe <sub>2</sub> )	Me	Me	Me	0.89(s,3H), 0.91(s,3H), 1.81(s,6H), 1.91(s,3H), 1.96-2.10(m,1H), 2.32(s,3H), 2.35(s,3H), 2.43(s,3H), 3.11(s,3H), 3.32(d,2H), 6.95(s,2H)
 N(n-Pr)	Me	Me	Me	0.35(dd,2H), 0.47(m,2H), 0.90(t,3H), 1.10(m,1H), 1.67(m,2H), 1.83(s,6H), 1.93(s,3H), 2.33(s,3H), 2.37(s,3H), 2.45(s,3H), 3.41(d,2H), 3.62(t,2H), 6.97(s,2H)
N(CH <sub>2</sub> CH=CH) <sub>2</sub>	Me	Me	Me	1.85(s,6H), 1.96(s,3H), 2.36(s,3H), 2.39(s,3H), 2.49(s,3H), 4.18(d,4H), 5.20-5.32(m,4H), 5.90-6.10(m,2H), 7.00(s,2H)
MeN-CHMe(Et)	Me	Me	Me	0.87(t,3H), 1.29(d,3H), 1.4- 1.8(m,3H), 1.82(s,3H), 1.86(s,3H), 1.95(s,3H), 2.35(s,3H), 2.37(s,3H), 2.47(s,3H), 3.02(s,3H), 4.34(m,1H), 6.99(s,2H)
N(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH) <sub>2</sub>	Me	Me	Me	1.59(brs,2H), 1.81(s,6H), 1.94(s,3H), 2.34(s,3H), 2.39(s,3H), 3.80-3.95(m,8H), 6.98(s,2H)
HO(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> N(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> OH	Me	Me	Me	1.80(s,6H), 1.93(s,3H), 1.90- 2.00(m,2H), 2.33(s,3H), 2.39(s,3H), 2.43(s,3H), 3.65(t,2H), 3.70- 3.85(m,2H), 3.89(m,2H), 6.98(s,2H)
(n-Bu)N(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OMe)	Me	Me	H	0.91(t,3H), 1.31(m,2H), 1.67(m,2H), 1.90(s,6H), 2.32(s,3H), 2.41(s,3H), 2.42(s,3H), 3.36(s,3H), 3.60- 3.70(m,4H), 3.82(t,2H), 6.56(s,1H), 6.95(s,2H)

	B	R <sub>3</sub>	R <sub>4</sub>	R <sub>6</sub>	<sup>1</sup> H NMR (CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) δ (ppm)
5	p-Me-PhCH <sub>2</sub> N(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> OH	Me	Me	H	1.80(m,2H), 1.90(s,6H), 2.20(s,3H), 2.30(s,3H), 2.34(s,3H), 2.49(s,3H), 3.54(t,2H), 3.82(t,2H), 4.90(s,2H), 6.58(s,1H), 6.95(s,2H), 7.10-7.25(m,4H)
	EtN(n-Pr)	Me	Et	Et	0.93(t,6H), 1.1-1.3(m,6H), 1.68(m,2H), 1.88(s,6H), 2.36(s,3H), 2.42(q,2H), 2.49(s,3H), 2.80(q,2H), 3.49(t,2H), 3.58(q,2H), 6.99(s,2H)
10	EtN(n-Bu)	H	Me	Me	0.91(t,3H), 1.23(t,3H), 1.30(m,2H), 1.62(m,2H), 1.89(s,6H), 2.30(s,3H), 2.44(s,3H), 3.58(t,2H), 3.65(q,2H), 6.67(s,1H), 6.95(s,2H), 8.29(s,1H)
15	EtN(n-Pr) (HCl salt)	Me	Me	H	0.93(t,3H), 1.25(t,3H), 1.70(m,2H), 1.91(s,6H), 2.33(s,3H), 2.42(s,3H), 3.55(m,2H), 3.69(m,2H), 6.58(s,1H), 6.96(s,2H)
	N(n-Pr) <sub>2</sub>	Me	Me	H	0.90(t,6H), 1.65(m,4H), 1.90(s,3H), 2.30(s,3H), 2.40(s,3H), 2.45(s,3H), 3.5-3.6(m,4H), 6.55(s,1H), 6.93(s,2H)
20	N(CH <sub>2</sub> CH=CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	Me	Me	H	1.90(s,6H), 2.30(s,3H), 2.40(s,3H), 2.48(s,3H), 4.20(d,4H), 5.15-5.30(m,4H), 5.09-6.10(m,2H), 6.55(s,1H), 6.95(s,2H)
	EtN(CH <sub>2</sub> CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> )	Me	Me	H	0.95(t,3H), 1.23(t,3H), 1.95(s,6H), 2.11(m,1H), 2.35(s,3H), 2.46(s,3H), 2.50(s,3H), 3.44(d,2H), 3.68(q,2H), 6.59(s,1H), 6.98(s,2H)
25	EtN(CH <sub>2</sub> C(Me)=CH <sub>2</sub> )	Me	Me	H	1.21(t,3H), 1.73(d,3H), 1.93(s,6H), 2.34(s,3H), 2.42(s,3H), 2.48(s,3H), 3.63(q,2H), 4.18(s,2H), 4.95(s,1H), 5.05(s,1H), 6.58(s,1H), 6.97(s,2H)
30	EtN(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	Me	Me	H	1.26(t,3H), 1.88(s,6H), 2.31(s,3H), 2.34(s,6H), 2.41(s,3H), 2.43(s,3H), 2.62(m,2H), 3.64(q,2H), 3.74(m,2H), 6.55(s,1H), 6.94(s,2H)
	EtN(CH <sub>2</sub> C(Me) <sub>2</sub> )	Me	Me	Me	0.91(d,6H), 1.17(t,3H), 1.84(s,6H), 1.95(s,3H), 2.05(m,1H), 2.35(s,3H), 2.38(s,3H), 2.47(s,3H), 3.36(d,2H), 3.61(q,2H), 6.98(s,2H)

	B	R <sub>3</sub>	R <sub>4</sub>	R <sub>6</sub>	<sup>1</sup> H NMR (CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) δ (ppm)
5	NH-CH <sub>2</sub> Et <sub>2</sub>	Me	Me	Me	0.96(t,6H), 1.5-1.8(m,4H), 1.82(s,6H), 1.87(s,3H), 2.3(s,3H), 2.39(s,3H), 2.40(s,3H), 4.30(m,1H), 4.76(d,1H,NH), 6.94(s,2H)
	NH-CH <sub>2</sub> Et <sub>2</sub>	Me	Me	H	0.98(t,6H), 1.5-1.8(m,4H), 1.92(s,6H), 2.32(s,3H), 2.45(s,3H), 2.46(s,3H), 4.32(m,1H), 4.82(d,1H,NH), 6.44(s,1H), 6.95(s,2H)
10	NHCH(n-Pr) <sub>2</sub>	Me	Me	Me	0.94(s,6H), 1.3-1.7(m,4H), 1.84(s,6H), 1.89(s,3H), 2.32(s,3H), 2.39(s,3H), 2.41(s,3H), 4.46(s,1H), 4.73(s,1H,NH), 6.96(s,2H)
15	NHCH(Me)(n-Bu)	Me	Me	Me	0.92(t,3H), 1.27(d,3H), 1.37(m,4H), 1.5-1.7(m,2H), 1.83(s,6H), 1.84(s,3H), 1.89(s,3H), 2.33(s,3H), 2.40(s,3H), 2.43(s,3H), 4.41(m,1H), 4.77(d,1H,NH), 6.96(s,2H)
	NH(n-Bu)	Me	Me	H	0.98(t,3H), 1.35-1.45(m,2H), 1.5- 1.7(m,2H), 1.90(s,6H), 2.30(s,3H), 2.43(s,3H), 2.44(s,3H), 3.57(q,2H), 4.90(m,t,1H, NH), 6.38(s,1H), 6.93(s,2H)
20	NHEt	Me	Me	H	1.30(t,3H), 1.90(s,6H), 2.30(s,3H), 2.44(s,3H), 2.46(s,3H), 3.62(m,2H), 4.90(t,1H,NH), 6.40(s,1H), 6.93(s,2H)
25	NH-cyclopropyl	Me	Me	Me	0.57(m,2H), 0.85(m,2H), 1.81(s,6H), 1.87(s,3H), 2.31(s,3H), 2.34(s,3H), 2.48(s,3H), 3.00(m,1H), 5.17(s,1H'), 6.95(s,2H)
	NH-(R)-CH(Et)(CH <sub>2</sub> OH)	Me	Me	Me	1.05(t,3H), 1.5-1.8(m,2H), 1.80(s,6H), 1.89(s,3H), 2.31(s,3H), 2.40(s,6H), 3.84(2sets of ABq, 2H), 3.96(m,1H), 5.14(d,1H,NH), 6.95(s,2H), 7.04(s,1H)
30	NHCH(Me)(Et)	Me	Me	Me	0.99(t,3H), 1.25(d,3H), 1.57(m,2H), 1.82(s,6H), 1.88(s,3H), 2.31(s,3H), 2.39(s,3H), 2.41(s,3H), 4.35(m,1H), 4.78(d,1H,NH), 6.94(s,2H)



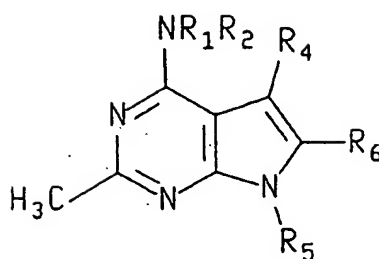
-23-

B	R <sub>3</sub>	R <sub>4</sub>	R <sub>6</sub>	<sup>1</sup> H NMR (CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) δ (ppm)
5 NH-(S)-CH(Et)(CH <sub>2</sub> OH)	Me	Me	Me	1.05(t,3H), 1.5-1.8(m,2H), 1.80(s,6H), 1.89(s,3H), 2.31(s,3H), 2.40(s,6H), 3.84(2sets of ABq, 2H), 3.96(m,1H), 5.14(d,1H,NH), 6.95(s,2H), 7.04(s,1H)
10 NH-cyclopentyl	Me	Me	Me	1.49(m,2H), 1.67(m,2H), 1.81(s,6H), 1.87(s,3H), 2.13(m,2H), 2.31(s,3H), 2.37(s,3H), 2.42(s,3H), 4.58(m,1H), 4.93(d,1H,NH), 6.94(s,2H)
15 NH-(S)-CH(Et)(CH <sub>2</sub> OH)	Me	Me	H	1.08(t,3H), 1.5-1.8(m,2H), 1.89(s,6H), 2.30(s,3H), 2.43(s,3H), 2.448(s,3H), 2.453(s,3H), 3.86(2sts of ABq,2H), 3.98(m,1H), 5.17(d,1H,NH), 6.48(s,1H), 6.81(s,1H), 6.94(s,1H)
20 NH-(S)-CH(Et)(CH <sub>2</sub> OMe)	Me	Me	H	0.98(t,3H), 1.6-1.8(m,2H), 1.90(s,3H), 1.91(s,3H), 2.30(s,3H), 2.42(s,3H), 2.44(s,3H), 3.39(s,3H), 3.53(2 sets of ABq,2H), 4.46(m,1H), 5.24(d,1H,NH), 6.42(s,1H), 6.92(s,2H)
25 NHCH(Me)(Et)	Me	Me	H	0.99(t,3H), 1.26(d,3H), 1.5- 1.7(m,2H), 1.91(s,6H), 2.30(s,3H), 2.44(s,6H), 4.34(m,1H), 4.79(d,1H,NH), 6.42(s,1H), 6.93(s,2H)
30 NH-(R)- CH(Et)(CH <sub>2</sub> OMe)	Me	Me	Me	1.00(t,3H), 1.55-1.8(m,2H), 1.82(s,6H), 1.87(s,3H), 2.31(s,3H), 2.38(s,3H), 2.39(s,3H), 3.39(s,3H), 3.54(m,2H), 4.45(m,1H), 5.25(d,1H,NH), 6.94(s,2H)
	Me	Me	Me	1.00(t,3H), 1.55-1.8(m,2H), 1.82(s,6H), 1.87(s,3H), 2.31(s,3H), 2.38(s,3H), 2.39(s,3H), 3.39(s,3H), 3.54(m,2H), 4.45(m,1H), 5.25(d,1H,NH), 6.94(s,2H)

	B	R <sub>3</sub>	R <sub>4</sub>	R <sub>5</sub>	<sup>1</sup> H NMR (CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) δ (ppm)
5	NH-CH <sub>2</sub> CH(Me)(Et)	Me	Me	Me	0.96(t,3H), 1.00(d,3H), 1.1-1.3(m,2H), 1.4-1.6(m,2H), 1.6-1.8(m,1H), 1.82(s,6H), 1.88(s,3H), 2.31(s,3H), 2.39(s,3H), 2.42(s,3H), 3.40(m,1H), 3.54(m,1H), 5.00(t,1H,NH), 6.94(s,2H)
10	NH-(S)-CH(CH <sub>2</sub> Ph)(CH <sub>2</sub> OH)	Me	Me	Me	1.77(s,3H), 1.78(s,3H), 1.82(s,3H), 1.99(s,3H), 2.30(s,3H), 2.41(s,3H), 2.84(m,1H), 3.12(m,1H), 3.75(m,1H), 3.93(m,1H), 4.27(m,1H), 5.15(d,1H,NH), 6.94(s,2H), 7.2-7.4(m,5H)
15	NH-(R)-CH(CH <sub>2</sub> Ph)(CH <sub>2</sub> OH)	Me	Me	Me	1.77(s,3H), 1.78(s,3H), 1.82(s,3H), 1.99(s,3H), 2.30(s,3H), 2.41(s,3H), 2.84(m,1H), 3.12(m,1H), 3.75(m,1H), 3.93(m,1H), 4.27(m,1H), 5.15(d,1H,NH), 6.94(s,2H), 7.2-7.4(m,5H)
20	NH-(S)-CH(CH <sub>2</sub> Ph)(CH <sub>2</sub> OMe)	Me	Me	Me	1.80(s,3H), 1.83(s,3H), 1.88(s,3H), 2.31(s,3H), 2.33(s,3H), 2.44(s,3H), 2.90(m,1H), 3.13(m,1H), 3.40(s,3H), 3.44(m,2H), 4.70(m,1H), 5.35(d,1H,NH), 6.95(s,2H), 7.2-7.4(m,5H)
25	NH-(R)-CH(CH <sub>2</sub> Ph)(CH <sub>2</sub> OMe)	Me	Me	Me	1.80(s,3H), 1.83(s,3H), 1.88(s,3H), 2.31(s,3H), 2.33(s,3H), 2.44(s,3H), 2.90(m,1H), 3.13(m,1H), 3.40(s,3H), 3.44(m,2H), 4.70(m,1H), 5.35(d,1H,NH), 6.95(s,2H), 7.2-7.4(m,5H)
30	NH-(S)-CH(Et)(CH <sub>2</sub> OEt)	Me	Me	H	1.00(t,3H), 1.20(t,3H), 1.6-1.8(m,2H), 1.90(s,3H), 1.91(s,3H), 2.30(s,3H), 2.42(s,3H), 2.43(s,3H), 3.4-3.6(m,2H), 4.41(m,1H), 5.34(d,1H,NH), 6.42(s,1H), 6.93(s,2H)
	NHCH <sub>2</sub> CH(n-Bu)(Et)	Me	Me	Me	0.89(t,3H), 0.95(t,3H), 1.2-1.4(m,7H), 1.54-1.62(m,1H), 1.82(s,6H), 1.88(s,3H), 2.31(s,3H), 2.39(s,3H), 2.42(s,3H), 3.53(m,2H), 4.90(m,1H), 6.95(s,2H)

-25-

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10	NR <sub>1</sub> R <sub>2</sub>	R <sub>4</sub>	R <sub>6</sub>	R <sub>5</sub>
		<sup>1</sup> H-NMR(CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) δ (ppm)		
15	EtN(n-Bu)	Me	Me	2,4-dimethylphenyl
		0.89(t,3H), 1.15(t,3H), 1.30(m,2H), 1.2-1.4(m,2H), 1.87(s,3H), 1.97(s,3H), 2.33(s,3H), 2.37(s,3H), 2.44(s,3H), 3.49(t,2H), 3.55(q,2H), 6.9-7.2(m,3H)		
20	N(n-Pr) <sub>2</sub>	Me	Me	2,4-dimethylphenyl
		0.86(t,6H), 1.62(m,4H), 1.87(s,3H), 1.97(s,3H), 2.34(s,3H), 2.37(s,3H), 3.48(m,4H), 6.95-7.20(m,3H)		
25	EtN(n-Bu)	Me	Me	2,6-dimethylphenyl
		0.89(t,3H), 1.31(t,3H), 1.31(m,2H), 1.62(m,2H), 1.86(s,3H), 1.90(s,3H), 2.35(s,3H), 2.43(s,3H), 3.50(t,2H), 3.56(q,2H), 7.1-7.2(m,3H)		
30	EtN(n-Pr)	Me	Me	2,4-dimethylphenyl
		0.89(t,3H), 1.18(t,3H), 1.66(m,2H), 1.86(s,6H), 1.91(s,3H), 2.35(s,3H), 2.43(s,3H), 3.43(m,2H), 3.56(m,2H), 7.0-7.2(m,3H)		
35	EtN(n-Bu)	Me	H	2,5-dimethylphenyl
		0.93(t,3H), 1.22(t,3H), 1.25-1.45(m,2H), 1.6-1.8(m,2H), 2.04(s,6H), 2.33(s,3H), 2.41(s,3H), 2.42(s,3H), 3.58(t,2H), 3.64(q,2H), 6.70(s,1H), 7.06(s,1H), 7.1-7.25(m,2H)		
40	EtN(n-Bu)	Me	H	3-methyl-4-chlorophenyl
		0.94(t,3H), 1.23(t,3H), 1.23-1.45(m,2H), 1.4-1.6(m,2H), 2.43(s,3H), 2.44(s,3H), 2.58(s,3H), 3.4-3.75(m,4H), 6.94(s,1H), 7.4-7.65(m,3H)		
45	EtN(n-Bu)	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-bromophenyl

-26-

	NR,R <sub>2</sub>	R <sub>4</sub>	R <sub>E</sub>	R <sub>5</sub>	
					<sup>1</sup> H-NMR(CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) δ (ppm)
5					0.92(t,3H), 1.22(t,3H), 1.25-1.40(m,2H), 1.55-1.60(m,2H), 1.91(s,6H), 2.40(s,3H), 2.43(s,3H), 3.57(m,2H), 3.64(q,2H), 6.50(s,1H), 7.27(s,2H)
	EtN(n-Bu)	Me	H	2,4-dimethyl-6-bromophenyl	0.98(t,3H), 1.28(t,3H), 1.3-1.5(m,2H), 1.6-1.8(m,2H), 2.00(s,3H), 2.36(s,3H), 2.48(s,3H), 2.53(s,3H), 3.64(t,2H), 3.71(q,2H), 6.63(s,1H), 7.09(d,1H), 7.38(d,1H)
10	NHCH(Et) <sub>2</sub>	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-bromophenyl	0.98(t,6H), 1.5-1.8(m,4H), 1.94(s,6H), 2.44(s,3H), 2.45(s,3H), 4.30(m,1H), 4.80(d,1H,NH), 6.39(s,1H), 7.28(s,2H)
15	NHCH(Et)(CH <sub>2</sub> OH) (S)-isomer	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-bromophenyl	1.07(t,3H), 1.5-1.8(m,2H), 1.90(s,6H), 2.42(s,3H), 2.44(s,3H), 3.5-3.8(m,2H), 3.87(m,1H), 5.18(d,1H,NH), 6.45(s,1H), 6.56(s,1H), 7.27(s,2H)
20	NHCH(Et)(CH <sub>2</sub> OMe)	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-bromophenyl	1.00(t,3H), 1.55-1.75(m,2H), 1.92(s,6H), 2.42(s,3H), 2.43(s,3H), 3.39(s,3H), 3.55(2 sets of ABq,2H), 4.46(m,1H), 5.28(d,1H,NH), 6.38(s,1H), 7.26(s,2H)
	NHCH(Et)(CH <sub>2</sub> OH)	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-chlorophenyl	1.07(t,3H), 1.55-1.80(m,2H), 1.91(s,6H), 2.42(s,3H), 2.45(s,3H), 3.74(2 sets of ABq,2H), 4.00(m,1H), 5.18(d,1H,NH), 6.46(s,1H), 6.60(brs,1H), 7.11(s,2H)
25	NH-CH(Et)(CH <sub>2</sub> OH) (R)-isomer	Me	H	2,6-dimethyl-4-bromophenyl	1.07(t,3H), 1.55-1.75(m,2H), 1.90(s,6H), 2.42(s,3H), 2.44(s,3H), 3.75(2 sets of ABq,2H), 4.00(m,1H), 5.14(d,1H,NH), 6.45(s,1H), 6.50(brs,1H), 7.27(s,2H)

## EXAMPLE 7

30 A. 1-[2-Amino-4,5-dimethyl-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]-2-ethylbutan-1-one

A mixture of 3-hydroxy-2-butanone (0.637 g, 7.23 mmol), 2,4,6-trimethylaniline (0.973 g, 7.19 mmol) and p-toluenesulfonic acid (0.012 g, 0.06 mmol) in 15 ml of

-27-

benzene was refluxed using a Dean-Stark trap to remove water. After 3 hours, 4-ethyl-3-oxo-hexanenitrile (1.008 g, 0.724 mmol) was added and the mixture was refluxed for an additional 15 hours until all the starting material was consumed. The mixture was cooled to room temperature, diluted with water, and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried and concentrated to give 1.679 g of brown oil which was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give 368 mg of the title compound as a brown oil and 732 mg of undesired 2-(2-ethyl-butyl)-4,5-dimethyl-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-1H-pyrrole-3-carbonitrile as a yellow solid. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) (the title compound) δ 0.94(t,6H), 1.4-1.8(m,4H), 1.73(s,3H), 1.98(s,6H), 2.25(s,3H), 2.34(s,3H), 3.00(m,1H), 5.80(brs,2H), 6.99(s,2H) ppm. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) (2-(2-ethyl-butyl)-4,5-dimethyl-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-1H-pyrrole-3-carbonitrile) δ 0.85(t,6H), 1.5-1.85(m,4H), 1.71(s,3H), 1.88(s,6H), 1.95-2.10(m,1H), 2.14(s,3H), 2.34(s,3H), 6.96(s,2H) ppm.

B. N-[3-(2-ethyl-butyl)-4,5-dimethyl-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-1H-pyrrol-2-yl]-acetamide

A mixture of 1-[2-amino-4,5-dimethyl-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]-2-ethyl-butan-1-one (326 mg, 1 mmol) and acetic anhydride (108 mg, 1.05 mmol) in 3 ml of acetic acid was heated to reflux for 2 hours. The mixture was cooled, quenched with water, neutralized with saturated potassium carbonate, and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried, and concentrated to give the title compound as a dark oil. The oil was purified through silica gel column chromatography to give 107 mg of the title compound as a brown oil. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 0.88(t,6H), 1.4-1.8(m,4H), 1.76(s,3H), 1.88(s,3H), 1.93(s,6H), 2.25(s,3H), 2.28(s,3H), 2.98(m,1H), 6.89(s,2H) ppm.

C. 4-(1-Ethyl-propyl)-2,5,6-trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

A mixture of N-[3-(2-ethyl-butyl)-4,5-dimethyl-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-1H-pyrrol-2-yl]-acetamide (100 mg, 0.27 mmol), ammonium chloride (290 mg, 5.42 mmol), and acetamide (1.635 g) was heated to reflux for 2 hours. The mixture was cooled, quenched with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried and concentrated to give 56 mg of the title compound as a dark oil. The oil was purified through silica gel column chromatography to give the title compound as a yellow oil. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 0.85(t,6H), 1.70-2.0(m,4H), 1.83(s,6H), 1.99(s,3H), 2.36(s,3H), 2.44(s,3H), 2.61(s,3H), 3.26(m,1H), 7.00(s,2H) ppm.

EXAMPLE 8

Butyl-ethyl-[2,5-dimethyl-7-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine-4-yl]amine and 4-[4-(butyl-ethyl-amino)-2,5-dimethyl-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-7-yl]-3,5-dimethyl-benzoic acid

5 A solution of 7-(4-bromo-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-2,5-dimethyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine-4-yl]-butyl-ethyl-amine (0.700 g, 1.63 mmol) in 5 ml of dry tetrahydrofuran (THF) was added to a cooled solution of n-butyl lithium (n-BuLi) (2.5 M in hexane, 1.79 mmol) in 5 ml of dry THF at -78°C and stirred at that temperature for 20 minutes.

A part (1 mL) was taken from the reaction mixture and was quenched with an  
10 excess of water and extracted with ethyl acetate, dried and concentrated to give butyl-ethyl-[2,5-dimethyl-7-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine-4-yl]amine as a clear oil. The oil was treated with 1 N HCl in methanol and concentrated to dryness. The residue was recrystallized from ethyl acetate to give the corresponding HCl salt as white crystals, mp 148-150°C.

15 The rest of the reaction mixture was quenched with an excess of dry ice at -78°C and the -78°C bath was removed. After 30 minutes, tlc showed that no starting material was left, and the mixture was quenched with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried and concentrated to give an off-white solid (0.550 g). The solid was recrystallized from 2-propanol to give the  
20 second title compound as white crystals, mp 228-230°C.

EXAMPLE 9

4-[4-(Butyl-ethyl-amino)-2,5-dimethyl-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-7-yl]-3,5-dimethyl-benzoic acid methyl ester

A mixture of 4-[4-(butyl-ethyl-amino)-2,5-dimethyl-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-7-yl]-3,5-  
25 dimethyl-benzoic acid (0.230g, 0.583 mmol) in 40 ml of 1 N HCl and methanol was heated at reflux for 3 hours (tlc showed that all starting materials were consumed). The mixture was concentrated to dryness. The residue was diluted with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate, brine, dried and concentrated to give the title compound as a light brown oil. The oil  
30 was purified through silica gel column chromatography using 5% ethyl acetate in hexane as an eluent to give a golden oil. The corresponding HCl salt was prepared as an off-white solid, mp 58-60°C.

-29-

EXAMPLE 10

[4-(Butyl-ethyl-amino)-2,5-dimethyl-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-7-yl]-3,5-dimethylphenyl}-methanol

A solution of 4-[4-(butyl-ethyl-amino)-2,5-dimethyl-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-7-yl]-  
5 3,5-dimethyl-benzaldehyde (0.100 g, 0.264 mmol) in 1 ml MeOH was treated with  
sodium borohydride (0.030 g, 0.793 mmol) and stirred at room temperature for 20  
minutes. The mixture was diluted with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The  
organic layer was washed with brine, dried and concentrated to dryness to give a clear  
oil. The oil was purified through silica gel column chromatography to give the title  
10 compound (0.092 g, 92% yield) as a white solid, mp 93-95°C.

EXAMPLE 11

Butyl-ethyl-[7-(4-fluoromethyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-2,5-dimethyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl]-amine

A solution of {4-[4-(butyl-ethyl-amino)-2,5-dimethyl-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-7-yl]-  
15 3,5-dimethylphenyl}-methanol (0.071 g, 0.186 mmol) in 2 ml anhydrous methylene  
chloride was cooled to -78°C and treated with dimethylaminosulfur trifluoride (0.063g,  
0.390 mmol) and stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The mixture was quenched  
with water and extracted with chloroform. The organic layer was washed with brine,  
dried, and concentrated to give an oil which was purified through silica gel using 2%  
20 methanol/chloroform as eluent to give the title compound as an off-white solid, mp 163-  
165°C.

EXAMPLE 12

Butyl-ethyl-[7-(4-methoxymethyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-2,5-dimethyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl]-amine

A solution of {4-[4-(butyl-ethyl-amino)-2,5-dimethyl-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-7-yl]-  
25 3,5-dimethylphenyl}-methanol (0.100 g, 0.263 mmol) in 1 ml of dry tetrahydrofuran was  
treated with sodium hydride (0.0116 g, 0.289 mmol, 60% in oil). After stirring for 10  
minutes, an excess of methyl iodide was added. The mixture was quenched with water  
and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried and  
30 concentrated to give an oil. The oil was purified through silica gel column using 10%  
ethyl acetate in hexane as eluent to give 0.081 g (78%) of the title compound as a white  
glass form.

-30-

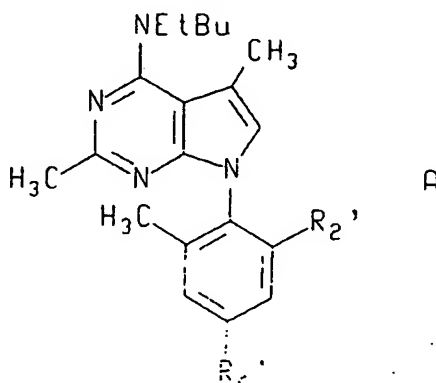
EXAMPLE 13[7-(4-aminomethyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-2,5-dimethyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl]-butyl-ethyl-amine

A solution of 4-[4-(butyl-ethyl-amino)-2,5-dimethyl-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-7-yl]-3,5-dimethyl-benzaldehyde (0.200 g, 0.528 mmol) in 2 ml of methanol was treated with sodium cyanoborohydride (0.023 g, 0.37 mmol), ammonium acetate (0.407 g, 5.28 mmol) and sodium sulfate. After stirring for 1 hour, the mixture was concentrated to remove methanol and the residue was dissolved in water, saturated sodium bicarbonate and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried and concentrated to give an oil. The oil was purified through silica gel column using 10% methanol in chloroform as eluent to give the title compound as a clear oil. The corresponding di-HCl salt was prepared as a white solid, mp 158-160°C.

EXAMPLE 14Butyl-ethyl-[7-(4-methoxyethyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenyl)-2,5-dimethyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl]-amine

The title compound was prepared starting from the 1-{4-[4-(butyl-ethyl-amino)-2,5-dimethyl-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-7-yl]-3,5-dimethyl-phenyl}-ethanol, sodium hydride and methyl iodide and employing the procedure of Example 12.

The <sup>1</sup>H NMR data of the compounds prepared by the methods of Examples 8 to 15 as well as other compounds prepared by these methods are listed in the following Table.

Table I

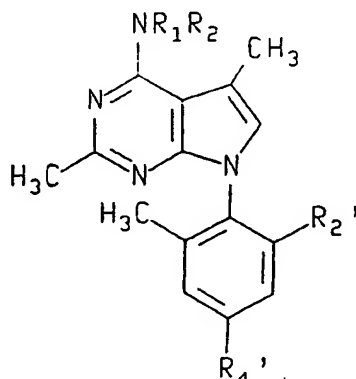


Example	R2'	R4'	<sup>1</sup> H NMR (CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) δ (ppm)
5	8	Me	H
	8	Me	COOH
		Me	CHO
10		Me	CH <sub>2</sub> OH
	10	Me	CH(Me)(OH)
	9	Me	COOMe
15	11	Me	CH <sub>2</sub> F
	13	Me	CH <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>
		Me	CONHMe
20		Me	OH
25			
30			

-32-

Example	R2'	R4'	<sup>1</sup> H NMR (CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) δ (ppm)
5	Me	I	0.92(t,3H), 1.22(t,3H), 1.2-1.35(m,2H), 1.5-1.7(m,2H), 1.89(s,6H), 2.40(s,3H), 2.44(s,3H), 3.57(t,2H), 3.64(q,2H), 6.50(s,1H), 7.48(s,2H)
	Me	Et	0.93(t,3H), 1.25(m,6H), 1.2-1.4(m,2H), 1.55-1.60(m,2H), 1.92(s,6H), 2.41(s,3H), 2.46(s,3H), 2.63(q,2H), 3.57(t,2H), 3.64(q,2H), 6.55(s,1H), 6.96(s,2H)
10	Me	CH(Me)(OMe)	0.88(t,3H), 1.18(t,3H), 1.2-1.4(m,2H), 1.38(d,3H), 1.5-1.7(m,2H), 1.90(s,6H), 2.36(s,3H), 2.40(s,3H), 3.24(s,3H), 3.4-3.65(m,4H), 4.20(q,1H), 6.50(s,1H), 7.00(s,2H)
15	Me	CH <sub>2</sub> OMe	0.92(t,3H), 1.22(t,3H), 1.2-1.4(m,2H), 1.5-1.65(m,2H), 1.94(s,6H), 2.41(s,3H), 2.44(s,3H), 3.42(s,3H), 3.45-3.52(m,4H), 4.42(s,2H), 6.53(s,1H), 7.10(s,2H)
	Me	C(Me) <sub>2</sub> (OH)	0.92(t,3H), 1.22(t,3H), 1.25-1.40(m,2H), 1.5-1.7(m,2H), 1.58(s,6H), 1.95(s,6H), 2.40(s,3H), 2.45(s,3H), 3.5-3.7(m,4H), 6.54(s,1H), 7.23(s,2H)

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NR <sub>1</sub> R <sub>2</sub>	R2'	R <sub>4</sub> '	<sup>1</sup> H NMR (CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) δ (ppm)
NHCH(Et) <sub>2</sub>	Me	H	0.98(t,6H), 1.5-1.8(m,4H), 1.97(s,6H), 2.44(s,3H), 2.46(s,3H), 4.34(m,1H), 4.81(d,1H), 6.44(s,1H), 7.1-7.2(m,3H)

5	NHCH(Et) <sub>2</sub>	Me	CHO	0.98(t,6H), 1.5-1.8(m,4H), 2.06(s,6H), 2.43(s,3H), 2.46(s,3H), 4.31(m,1H), 4.83(d,1H), 6.43(s,1H), 7.66(s,1H), 9.99(s,1H)
	NHCH(Et)(CH <sub>2</sub> OMe)	Me	H	1.01(t,3H), 1.4-1.6(m,2H), 1.95(s,6H), 2.42(s,3H), 2.44(s,3H), 3.40(s,3H), 3.55(2 sets of ABq,2H), 4.48(m,1H), 5.26(d,1H,NH), 6.43(s,1H), 7.0-7.2(m,3H)

## EXAMPLE 15

10 The following compounds of above formula A (Example 14) were prepared by procedures analogous to those in Examples 8 to 13.

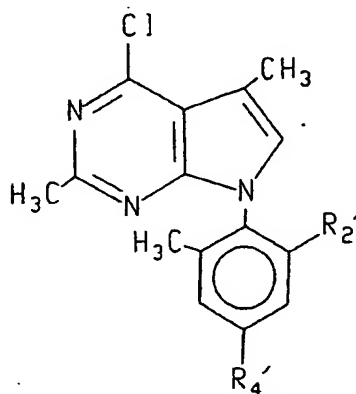
	R2'	R4'	<sup>1</sup> H NMR (CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) δ (ppm)
15	H	Me	0.95(t,3H), 1.23(t,3H), 1.2-1.4(m,2H), 1.55-1.77(m,2H), 2.08(s,3H), 2.38(s,3H), 2.44(s,3H), 2.50(s,3H), 3.59(t,2H), 3.66(q,2H), 6.71(ws,1H), 7.0-7.2(m,3H)
20	CHO	Me	0.95(t,3H), 1.26(t,3H), 1.25-1.45(m,2H), 1.6-1.8(m,2H), 2.05(s,3H), 2.438(s,3H), 2.443(s,3H), 2.448(s,3H), 3.5-3.8(m,4H), 6.7(s,1H), 7.39(d,1H), 7.68(d,1H), 9.33(s,1H)
25	CH <sub>2</sub> OH	Me	0.96(t,3H), 1.27(t,3H), 1.25-1.45(m,2H), 1.6-1.75(m,2H), 1.95(s,3H), 2.41(s,3H), 2.43(s,3H), 2.44(s,3H), 3.5-3.8(m,4H), 4.15(m,2H), 6.6(s,1H), 7.11(s,1H), 7.26(s,1H)
30	CH <sub>2</sub> F	Me	0.96(t,3H), 1.28(t,3H), 1.25-1.45(m,2H), 1.6-1.8(m,2H), 1.95(s,3H), 2.41(s,3H), 2.43(s,3H), 2.46(s,3H), 3.5-3.8(m,4H), 5.01(2 sets of ABq,2H), 6.63(s,1H), 7.15(s,1H), 7.25(s,1H)
	CH(Me)(OH)	Me	0.96(t,3H), 1.27(t,3H), 1.25-1.409(m,2H), 1.43(d,3H), 1.6-1.8(m,2H), 1.93(s,3H), 2.42(s,6H), 2.45(s,3H), 3.4-3.8(m,4H), 4.37(q,2H), 5.10(s,1H), 6.62(s,1H), 7.09(s,1H), 7.35(s,1H)

-34-

	R2'	R4'	<sup>1</sup> H NMR (CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) δ (ppm)
5	I	Me	0.96(t,3H), 1.27(t,3H), 1.25-1.45(m,2H), 1.6-1.8(m,2H), 1.97(s,3H), 2.34(s,3H), 2.46(s,3H), 2.50(s,3H), 3.5-3.8(m,4H), 6.58(s,1H), 7.10(s,1H), 7.62(s,1H)
	Cl	Me	0.95(t,3H), 1.25(t,3H), 1.25-1.45(m,2H), 1.6-1.8(m,2H), 1.97(s,3H), 2.36(s,3H), 2.44(s,3H), 2.48(s,3H), 3.5-3.8(m,4H), 6.61(s,1H), 7.04(s,1H), 7.19(s,1H)
10	C(Me) <sub>2</sub> (OH)	Me	0.94(t,3H), 1.18(s,3H), 1.25(t,3H), 1.25-1.5(m,2H), 1.55(s,3H), 1.6-1.8(m,2H), 1.69(s,3H), 2.38(s,3H), 2.42(s,3H), 2.43(s,3H), 3.5-3.8(m,4H), 4.13(brs,1H), 6.57(s,1H), 7.04(s,1H), 7.39(s,1H)
15	CH <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>	Me	0.96(t,3H), 1.26(t,3H), 1.3-1.5(m,2H), 1.6-1.8(m,2H), 1.85(s,3H), 2.28(s,3H), 2.38(s,6H), 3.28(q,2H), 3.5-3.8(m,4H), 6.58(s,1H), 6.93(s,1H), 6.99(s,1H)
20	CH <sub>2</sub> OMe	Me	0.96(t,3H), 1.26(t,3H), 1.25-1.45(m,2H), 1.6-1.8(m,2H), 1.92(s,3H), 2.38(s,3H), 2.44(s,3H), 2.46(s,3H), 3.25(s,3H), 3.61(t,2H), 3.68(q,2H), 4.04(ABq,2H), 6.62(s,1H), 7.06(s,1H), 7.22(s,1H)
25	Et	Me	0.95(t,3H), 1.04(t,3H), 1.26(t,3H), 1.25-1.45(m,2H), 1.90(s,3H), 2.15-2.35(m,2H), 2.37(s,3H), 2.44(s,3H), 2.47(s,3H), 3.63(m,2H), 3.67(q,2H), 6.57(s,1H), 6.98(s,1H), 7.01(s,1H)
30	CH(Me)(OMe)	Me	0.96(t,3H), 1.2-1.4(m,6H), 1.25-1.45(m,2H), 1.6-1.8(m,2H), 1.91(s,3H), 2.41(s,3H), 2.43(s,3H), 2.44(s,3H), 3.14(s,3H), 3.5-3.75(m,4H), 3.81(q,1H), 6.54(s,1H), 7.06(s,1H), 7.25(s,1H)

Example 16

A. The following compounds were prepared by the procedures analogous to those in Examples 8 to 13 starting from n-BuLi with 4-chloro-2,5-dimethyl-7-(2,6-dimethyl-4-bromo- or 2,4-dimethyl-6-bromo-phenyl)-7H-pyrrolo-[2,3-d]pyrimidine, followed by quenching with an appropriate electrophile compound.

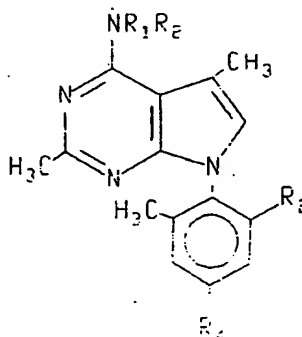


R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>4</sup>	<sup>1</sup> H NMR (CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) δ (ppm)
Me	Et	1.25(t,3H), 1.89(s,6H), 2.50(s,3H), 2.63(s,3H), 2.62(m,2H), 6.78(s,1H), 6.99(s,2H)
Me	OH	1.79(s,6H), 2.50(s,3H), 2.74(s,3H), 6.36(s,2H), 6.80(s,1H), 8.60(s,1H)
Me	C(Me <sub>2</sub> )(OH)	1.60(s,6H), 1.93(s,6H), 2.50(s,3H), 2.63(s,3H), 6.78(s,1H), 7.23(s,1H)
CH <sub>2</sub> F	Me	1.92(s,3H), 2.43(s,3H), 2.52(s,3H), 2.53(s,3H), 4.87(ABq,1H), 5.11(ABq,1H), 6.87(s,1H), 7.26(s,1H), 7.27(s,1H)
Et	Me	1.01(t,3H), 1.87(s,3H), 2.20(q,2H), 2.38(s,3H), 2.53(s,3H), 2.65(s,3H), 6.81(s,1H), 7.01(s,1H), 7.04(s,1H)
C(Me <sub>2</sub> )(OH)	Me	1.26(s,3H), 1.43(s,3H), 1.66(s,3H), 2.40(s,3H), 2.52(s,3H), 2.62(s,3H), 6.83(s,1H), 7.07(s,1H), 7.45(s,1H)
H	Me	2.04(s,3H), 2.40(s,3H), 2.51(s,3H), 2.67(s,3H), 6.92(s,1H), 7.13(s,2H), 7.18(s,1H)

-36-

R <sup>2'</sup>	R <sup>4'</sup>	<sup>1</sup> H NMR (CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) δ (ppm)
CHO	Me	2.00(s,3H), 2.47(s,3H), 2.54(s,3H), 2.63(s,3H), 6.92(s,1H), 7.45(m,1H), 7.70(m,1H), 9.39(s,1H)
CH <sub>2</sub> OH	Me	1.88(s,3H), 2.36(s,3H), 2.50(s,3H), 2.57(s,3H), 3.56(brs,1H), 4.05- 4.25(m,2H), 6.84(s,1H), 7.08(s,1H), 7.25(s,1H)

B. The following compounds were prepared starting with the appropriate amine and the appropriate 4-chloro-2,5-dimethyl-7-(substituted phenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine (compounds listed in the table above under 16A or other related compounds) in DMSO and employing the general procedure of Example 5.



20

NR <sub>1</sub> R <sub>2</sub>	R <sub>2</sub> '	R <sub>4</sub> '	<sup>1</sup> H NMR (CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) δ (ppm)
NH-(S)-CH(Et)(CH <sub>2</sub> OH)	Me	Et	1.07(t,3H), 1.23(t,3H), 1.45- 1.56(m,2H), 1.90(s,3H), 1.91(s,3H), 2.43(s,3H), 2.45(s,3H), 2.60(q,2H), 3.65(m,1H), 3.83(m,1H), 4.00(m,1H), 5.17(d,1H), 6.49(s,1H), 6.95(s,2H)
NH-(S)-CH(Et)(CH <sub>2</sub> OH)	Et	Me	1.00(t,3H), 1.07(t,3H), 1.6-1.85(m,2H), 1.88(s,3H), 2.15-2.30(m,2H), 2.32(s,3H), 2.42(s,3H), 2.48(s,3H), 3.6-3.9(m,2H), 3.92- 4.10(m,1H), 5.25(d,1H), 6.5(s,1H), 6.94(s,1H), 7.0(s,1H)

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-37-

	NR <sub>1</sub> R <sub>2</sub>	R <sub>2</sub> '	R <sub>4</sub> '	<sup>1</sup> H NMR (CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) δ (ppm)
5	NH-(S)-CH(Et)(CH <sub>2</sub> OH)	Me	CMe <sub>2</sub> OH	1.08(t,3H), 1.58(s,6H), 1.6-1.9(m,2H), 1.94(s,3H), 1.95(s,3H), 2.46(s,3H), 2.50(s,3H), 3.5-3.95(m,2H), 4.2(brs,1H), 5.28(brs,1H), 6.53(s,1H), 7.24(s,2H)
10	NH-(S)-CH(Et)(CH <sub>2</sub> OH)	C(OH)(Me) <sub>2</sub>	Me	1.11(t,3H), 1.24(s,3H), 1.5-1.9(m,2H), 1.50(s,0.5x3H), 1.53(0.5x3H), 1.71(s,3H), 2.39(s,3H), 2.43(s,3H), 2.48(s,3H), 3.16(brs,0.5H), 3.29(brs,0.5H), 3.6-3.95(m,2H), 3.95-4.10(m,1H), 5.2-5.3(m,1H), 6.54(s,1H), 7.05(s,1H), 7.40(s,0.5H), 7.43(s,0.5H)
	NH-(S)-CH(Et)(CH <sub>2</sub> OH)	H	Me	1.10(t,3H), 1.5-1.9(m,2H), 2.05(s,3H), 2.37(s,3H), 2.48(s,6H), 3.6-3.9(m,2H), 3.9-4.1(m,1H), 5.23(d,1H), 6.64(s,1H), 7.0-7.2(m,2H)
15	NH-(S)-CH(Et)(CH <sub>2</sub> OH)	CHO	Me	1.09(t,3H), 1.55-1.90(m,2H), 2.02(s,3H), 2.42(s,6H), 2.47(s,3H), 3.6-3.9(m,2H), 4.0-4.15(m,1H), 5.27(t,1H), 6.62(s,1H), 7.39(s,1H), 7.65(s,1H), 9.36(s,1H)
20	NH-(S)-CH(Et)(CH <sub>2</sub> OH)	CH <sub>2</sub> OH	Me	both diastereoisomers were separated by column chromatography and showed identical spectra. 1.11(t,3H), 1.55-1.90(m,2H), 1.95(s,3H), 2.40(s,3H), 2.43(s,3H), 2.49(s,3H), 3.6-3.95(m,2H), 4.0-4.3(m,2H), 4.4(brs,1H), 5.30(d,1H), 6.57(s,1H), 7.11(s,1H), 7.27(s,1H)
25	NH-(S)-CH(Et)(CH <sub>2</sub> OH)	CH <sub>2</sub> F	Me	1.11(t,3H), 1.5-1.85(m,2H), 1.94(s,3H), 2.41(s,3H), 2.45(s,3H), 2.47(s,3H), 3.6-3.9(m,2H), 4.0-4.2(m,1H), 4.75-5.25(m,2H), 5.24(m,1H), 6.58(s,1H), 7.16(s,1H), 7.24(s,1H)

Example 17.

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The following compounds were prepared by the procedures analogous to those in Examples 8 to 13 starting from an excess of n-BuLi with 4-substituted amino-2,5-dimethyl-7-(2,4,6-tri-substituted-phenyl)-7H-pyrrolo-[2,3-d]pyrimidine. followed by quenching with an appropriate electrophile.

-38-

NR <sub>1</sub> R <sub>2</sub>	R <sub>2</sub> '	R <sub>2</sub> '	<sup>1</sup> H NMR (CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) δ
NH-(S)- CH(Et)(CH <sub>2</sub> OH)	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH	Me	1.11(t,3H), 1.5-1.9(m,2H), 1.84(s,3H), 2.37(s,3H), 2.45(s,3H), 2.48(s,3H), 2.45-2.65(m,2H), 3.6-3.95(m,4H), 4.15(m,1H), 5.28(d,1H), 6.54(s,1H), 7.02(s,1H), 7.09(s,1H)
NH-(S)- CH(Et)(CH <sub>2</sub> OH)	Me	CHO	1.08(t,3H), 1.5-1.8(m,2H), 2.02(s,6H), 2.42(s,3H), 2.46(s,3H), 3.6- 3.9(m,2H), 4.0(brs,1H), 5.20(d,1H), 6.49(s,1H), 7.65(s,2H), 9.98(s,1H)
NH-(S)- CH(Et)(CH <sub>2</sub> OH)	Me	I	1.06(t,3H), 1.6-1.9(m,2H), 1.88(s,6H), 2.42(s,3H), 2.44(s,3H), 3.6- 3.9(m,2H), 4.08(brs,1H), 5.20(d,1H), 6.45(s,1H), 7.48(s,2H)
NH-(S)- CH(Et)(CH <sub>2</sub> OH)	Me	CH <sub>2</sub> OH	1.08(t,3H), 1.6-1.85(m,2H), 1.93(s,6H), 2.45(s,6H), 3.6- 3.95(m,2H), 4.10(brs,1H), 4.60(s,2H), 5.24(brs,1H), 6.50(s,1H), 7.11(s,2H)
NH-(S)- CH(Et)(CH <sub>2</sub> OH)	Me	C(Me)- (C=CH <sub>2</sub> )	1.08(t,3H), 1.5-1.8(m,2H), 1.94(s,6H), 2.13(s,3H), 2.44(s,3H), 2.45(s,3H), 3.55-3.90(m,2H), 4.00(brs,1H), 5.07(s,1H), 5.20(d,1H), 5.35(s,1H), 6.50(s,1H), 7.21(s,2H)

## EXAMPLE 18

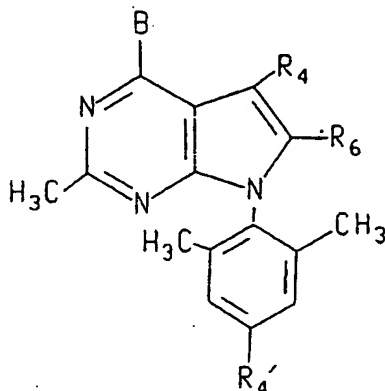
4-sec-Butoxy-1-(2,5,6-trimethylphenyl)-7-(2,4,6-trimethyl-phenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

Sodium hydride (0.114g, 4.77mmol, 60% in oil) was washed with hexane, then treated with 2-butanol (1.18g, 15.90 mmol). After 20 minutes, a mixture of 4-chloro-2,5,6-trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine (0.500g, 1.59mmol) in 5 ml of anhydrous tetrahydrofuran was added to the reaction mixture and stirred for 2 hours. The mixture was concentrated to dryness, dissolved in ethyl acetate and water. The organic layer was separated, washed with brine, dried, and concentrated to give a clear oil. The oil residue was purified through silica gel column chromatography using 20% ethyl acetate in hexane as eluent to give a clear oil which crystallized under high vacuo to give 0.450 g (80.5%) of an off-white solid. The solid was recrystallized from i-propanol to give gold crystals, mp 178-180°C.



EXAMPLE 19

The following compounds were prepared starting with the appropriate alcohol or thiol and 4-chloro-2,5,6-trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine or 4-chloro-2,5-dimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine and employing the general procedure of Example 18.



B	R <sub>4</sub> '	R <sub>2</sub>	R <sub>6</sub>	<sup>1</sup> H NMR (CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) δ (ppm)
OCHEt <sub>2</sub>	Me	Me	Me	0.99(t,6H), 1.74(m,4H), 1.84(s,6H), 1.92(s,3H), 2.34(s,3H), 2.37(s,3H), 2.48(s,3H), 5.34(m,1H), 6.98(s,2H)
OCHMe <sub>2</sub>	Me	Me	Me	1.41(d,6H), 1.82(s,6H), 1.91(s,3H), 2.33(s,3H), 2.36(s,3H), 2.48(s,3H), 5.55(m,1H), 6.98(s,2H)
OCH(Me)(Et)	Me	Me	Me	1.02(t,3H), 1.28(d,3H), 1.65-1.80(m,2H), 1.83(s,6H), 1.92(s,3H), 2.33(s,3H), 2.37(s,3H), 2.48(s,3H), 5.38(m,1H), 6.98(s,2H)
OCH(Et)(n-Pr)	Me	Me	Me	0.94(t,3H), 0.97(t,3H), 1.38-1.60(m,2H), 1.6-1.8(m,4H), 1.82(s,6H), 1.90(s,3H), 2.32(s,3H), 2.35(s,3H), 2.46(s,3H), 6.96(s,2H)
OCH(Et)(n-Bu)	Me	Me	Me	0.90(t,3H), 0.99(t,3H), 1.3-1.5(m,4H), 1.6-1.8(m,4H), 1.832(s,3H), 1.837(s,3H), 1.92(s,3H), 2.34(s,3H), 2.36(s,3H), 2.48(s,3H), 5.39(m,1H), 6.98(s,2H)

B	R <sub>4</sub> '	R <sub>4</sub>	R <sub>6</sub>	<sup>1</sup> H NMR (CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) δ (ppm)
5 OCH(Et)(n-pentyl)	Me	Me	Me	0.88(t,3H), 0.98(t,3H), 1.4-1.6(m,6H), 1.6-1.8(m,4H), 1.82(s,6H), 1.90(s,3H), 2.32(s,3H), 2.36(s,3H), 2.47(s,3H), 5.40(m,1H), 6.96(s,2H)
OCH(Et)(n-hexyl)	Me	Me	Me	0.85(t,3H), 0.97(t,3H), 1.20-1.50(m,8H), 1.6-1.8(m,4H), 1.82(s,6H), 1.90(s,3H), 2.32(s,3H), 2.35(s,3H), 2.46(s,3H), 5.37(m,1H), 6.96(s,2H)
10 OCH(n-Pr) <sub>3</sub>	Me	Me	Me	0.94(t,3H), 1.4-1.6(m,4H), 1.6-1.8(m,4H), 1.83(s,6H), 1.91(s,3H), 2.33(s,3H), 2.36(s,3H), 2.48(s,3H), 5.50(m,1H), 6.97(s,2H)
15 OCH(Et)(CH <sub>2</sub> OMe)	Me	Me	Me	1.03(t,3H), 1.82(s,3H), 1.83(s,3H), 1.91(s,3H), 2.33(s,3H), 2.37(s,3H), 2.47(s,3H), 3.43(s,3H), 3.68(m,2H), 5.55(m,1H), 6.97(s,2H)
OCHEt <sub>2</sub>	Me	Me	H	0.99(t,6H), 1.63(m,4H), 1.92(s,6H), 2.32(s,3H), 2.41(s,3H), 2.50(s,3H), 5.35(m,1H), 6.52(s,1H), 6.96(s,2H)
20 OCH(Et)(CH <sub>2</sub> OMe)	Me	Me	H	1.00(t,3H), 1.6-1.8(m,2H), 1.86(s,3H), 1.87(s,3H), 2.28(s,3H), 2.40(s,3H), 2.48(s,3H), 3.40(s,3H), 3.62(m,2H), 5.51(m,1H), 6.48(s,1H), 6.92(s,2H)
OCH <sub>2</sub> -(S)-CH(NH <sub>2</sub> )(Et)	Br	Me	H	1.03(t,3H), 1.3-1.5(m,2H), 1.91(s,6H), 2.42(s,3H), 2.51(s,3H), 4.13(m,1H), 4.26(m,1H), 4.44(m,1H), 6.52(s,1H), 7.29(s,2H)
25 S-CH(Me)-CH(OH)(Me)	Br	Me	H	1.25(d,3H), 1.41(d,3H), 1.87(s,3H), 1.89(s,3H), 2.50(s,3H), 2.55(s,3H), 4.1-4.3(m,2H), 6.63(s,1H), 6.65(brs,1H), 7.30(s,2H)

## EXAMPLE 20

30 A. 2,5,6-Trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine-4-carbonitrile

A mixture of 4-chloro-2,5,6-trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethyl-phenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine (10.000 g, 31.90 mmol) and potassium cyanide (20.75 g, 319 mmol) in 100

ml dimethylsulfoxide was heated at 130°C oil bath over weekend. The mixture was diluted with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over magnesium sulfate, and concentrated to give 9.61 g (99%) of brown solid. The solid was recrystallized from i-propanol to give 6.34 g (65%) of the title  
5 compound as light golden crystals, mp 188-190°C. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 1.8(s,6H), 2.07(s,3H), 2.36(s,3H), 2.50(s,3H), 2.65(s,3H), 7.00(s,2H).

B. 2-Methyl-1-[2,5,6-trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethyl-phenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl]-butan-1-one

To a solution of sec-butyl magnesium chloride (1.5 ml, 3.0 mmol, 2 M in diethyl  
10 ether) in 24 ml of dry tetrahydrofuran was added 2,5,6-trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethyl-phenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine-4-carbonitrile (0.814 g, 2.67 mmol) at room temperature and stirred for 5 hours. The mixture was quenched with 5 ml of 2N HCl, neutralized with saturated sodium bicarbonate, extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried and concentrated to give a yellow solid. The solid was purified  
15 through silica gel column chromatography using chloroform as eluent to give 0.884 g (90%) of the title compound as yellow crystals, mp 133-135°C.

EXAMPLE 21

[2,5,6-Trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl]-propan-1-one and 1-[2,5,6-Trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethyl-phenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl]-  
20 pentan-1-one were prepared starting from 2,5,6-trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine-4-carbonitrile, and ethyl magnesium chloride and n-BuLi, respectively, employing the general procedure of Example 20B.

EXAMPLE 22

[2,5,6-Trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl]-propan-1-ol  
25

A solution of 2,5,6-trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl]-propan-1-one (0.300 g, 0.89 mmol) in 10 ml of methanol was treated with sodium borohydride (NaBH<sub>4</sub>) (0.169 g, 4.47 mmol) at room temperature and stirred for 15 minutes. The mixture was quenched with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The  
30 organic layer was dried, and concentrated to give 0.291 g (96%) of the title compound as light yellow crystals. The crystals were recrystallized from i-propanol to give light yellow crystals, mp 143-144°C.

EXAMPLE 23

The following compounds were prepared by reduction of the corresponding ketone derivative with NaBH<sub>4</sub> by the procedure described in the Example 22:

- 1-[2,5,6-Trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl]-  
5 pentan-1-ol; and  
2-Methyl-1-[2,5,6-trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl]-butan-ol.

EXAMPLE 24

- The following compounds were prepared by reaction of the corresponding  
10 alcohol derivative with NaH, followed by reacting with alkyl iodide using the procedure analogous to that described in Example 12:

- 4-(1-Methoxy-propyl)-2,5,6-trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine;  
4-(1-Ethoxy-propyl)-2,5,6-trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine; and  
15 4-(1-Methoxy-2-methyl-butyl)-2,5,6-trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine.

EXAMPLE 25

- [2,5,6-Trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl]-pentan-  
20 3-ol

- A solution of 1-[2,5,6-trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl]-propan-1-one (0.220 g, 0.656 mmol) in 10 ml of dry THF was treated with ethyl magnesium bromide (0.787 mmol, 0.39 ml, 2.0 M in THF) at 0°C and stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The mixture was quenched with diluted HCl,  
25 neutralized with aqueous NaOH and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried and concentrated to give a yellow solid. The solid was recrystallized from ethyl ether/ethyl acetate to give off-white crystals, mp 164-166.5°C.

EXAMPLE 26

- [2,5,6-Trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl]-hexan-3-  
30 ol

The title compound was prepared by reacting 1-[2,5,6-trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl]-propan-1-one with n-propyl magnesium chloride using the procedure described in Example 25.

EXAMPLE 27

(1-Ethyl-1-fluoro-propyl)-2,5,6-trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

The title compound was prepared by reacting of 3-[2,5,6-trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl]-pentan-3-ol with dimethylaminosulfur trifluoride using the procedure described in Example 11.

EXAMPLE 28

(1-Ethyl-propenyl)-2,5,6-trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

A mixture of 3-[2,5,6-trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethyl-phenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl]-pentan-3-ol (0.041 g, 0.122 mmol), concentrated sulfuric acid (0.055 g, 0.56 mmol) and acetic acid (0.136 g, 2.27 mmol) was heated to reflux for 1 hour, cooled, diluted with water, basified to pH 10 with 2 N NaOH and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried and concentrated to dryness to give 43 mg of the title compound as a clear oil. The oil was purified through silica gel column chromatography to give 40 mg of the title compound as a white solid, mp 59-61°C.

EXAMPLE 29

Compounds listed in the following Table II in which B is CH(OAc)(CHMeEt) and a mixture of two isomers 4-(1-ethyl-butenyl)-2,5,6-trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine and 4-(1-n-propyl-propenyl)-2,5,6-trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethyl-phenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine [see Table II in which B is C(=CHEt)(Et) and C(=CHMe)(n-Pr)] were prepared by a procedure analogous to that described in Example 28.

EXAMPLE 30

(1-Ethyl-butyl)-2,5,6-trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine

A mixture of two isomers, 4-(1-ethyl-butenyl)-2,5,6-trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine and 4-(1-n-propyl-propenyl)-2,5,6-trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine (67 mg, 0.185 mmol) in ethyl acetate (18 ml) and 10% Pd/C (38 mg) was hydrogenated at 50 psi for 15 hours. The mixture was filtered through celite. The filtrate was washed with brine, dried and concentrated to give 119 mg of oil. The oil was purified through silica gel column

-44-

chromatography using 7% ethyl acetate in hexane as eluent to give 31 mg (46%) of the title compound as off-white crystals, mp 100-102°C.

#### EXAMPLE 31

1-[2,5,6-Trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl]-propan-

##### 5 1-one oxime

A mixture of 1-[2,5,6-trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl]-propan-1-one (0.598 g, 1.783 mmol), hydroxylamino hydrochloride (0.370 g, 5.35 mmol), sodium acetate (0.439 g, 5.35 mmol) in MeOH (30 ml) was stirred at room temperature for 24 hours. The mixture was concentrated to dryness. The residue was diluted with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried and concentrated to give 0.657 g of a white glass form. The glass form was purified through silica gel column chromatography to separated both E (white crystals, mp 162-164°C, confirmed by X-ray structural analysis) and Z (white crystals, mp 84-87°C) isomers and a mixture of E and Z isomers (mp-150-190°C).

15

#### EXAMPLE 32

1-[2,5,6-Trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl]-propylamine

Hydrogenation of 1-[2,5,6-Trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl]-propan-1-one oxime with 10% Pd/C in MeOH using the general procedure described in Example 28 resulted in the title compound.

20

#### EXAMPLE 33

[2,5,6-Trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-ylmethyl]-formamide

A mixture of 2,5,6-trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine-4-carbonitrile (1.000 g, 3.29 mmol), 1:1 Al/Ni alloy (1.0 g) in 70% aqueous formic acid (10 ml) was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The mixture was filtered through Celite, washed with 100 ml of water and 100 ml of ethyl acetate. The organic layer was separated, dried and concentrated to give a light green oil. The oil was purified through silica gel column chromatography using 2% methanol in chloroform as eluent to give 0.960 g (86.5%) of the title compound as an off-white solid. The solid was recrystallized from ethyl acetate to give a light yellow crystals, mp 202-204°C.

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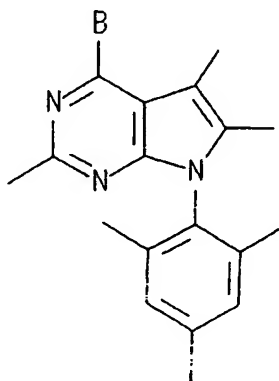
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EXAMPLE 34N-[2,5,6-Trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-ylmethyl]-acetamide

A mixture of 2,5,6-trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine-4-carbonitrile (0.500 g, 1.64 mmol) and 10% Pd/C (0.500 g) in ethanol was hydrogenated at 55 psi for 5 hours. The mixture was filtered through celite and the filtrate was concentrated to give 0.500g (98.8%) of N-[2,5,6-trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-ylmethyl]-amine.

A mixture of N-[2,5,6-trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-ylmethyl]-amine (0.200 g, 0.648 mmol), acetic anhydride (0.132 g, 1.30 mmol), triethylamine (0.132 g, 1.30 mmol) in anhydrous methylene chloride (1 ml) was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The mixture was quenched with water and extracted with methylene chloride. The organic layer was separated, dried and concentrated to give 0.217 g (95.6%) of the title compound as a light tan solid. The solid was purified through silica gel column chromatography using 5% methanol in chloroform as eluent to give 0.200 g (88.1%) of the title compound as golden crystals, mp 140-143°C.

The <sup>1</sup>H NMR data of the compounds which are described in the Examples 20 to 34 are listed in the following Table.

Table II

	B	<sup>1</sup> H NMR (CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) δ (ppm)
	CO-(n-Bu)	1.00(t,3H), 1.4-1.6(m,2H), 1.7-1.9(m,2H), 1.83(s,6H), 2.06(s,3H), 2.34(s,3H), 2.35(s,3H), 2.38(s,3H), 3.27(t,2H), 7.03(s,2H)
5	COEt	1.26(t,3H), 1.81(s,6H), 2.04(s,3H), 2.32(s,3H), 2.36(s,3H), 2.68(s,3H), 3.27(q,2H), 7.00(s,2H)
	CO-CH(Me)(Et)	0.99(t,3H), 1.24(d,3H), 1.45-1.65(m,1H), 1.7- 1.9(m,1H), 1.83(s,6H), 2.05(s,3H), 2.30(s,3H), 2.37(s,3H), 2.68(s,3H), 3.91(m,1H), 7.03(s,2H)
10	CH(OH)(n-Bu)	0.95(t,3H), 1.2-1.8(m,6H), 1.77(s,3H), 1.87(s,3H), 2.00(s,3H), 2.37(s,3H), 2.39(s,3H), 2.63(s,3H), 5.20(dd,1H), 7.02(s,2H)
	CH(OH)(Et)	1.12(t,3H), 1.6-2.0(m,2H), 1.77(s,3H), 1.87(s,3H), 2.00(s,3H), 2.37(s,3H), 2.39(s,3H), 2.63(s,3H), 4.97(d,1H), 5.15(m,1H), 7.02(s,2H)
15	CH(OMe)(Et)	1.02(t,3H), 1.82(s,3H), 1.83(s,3H), 2.01(s,3H), 1.8-2.1(m,2H), 2.36(s,3H), 2.45(s,3H), 2.669s,3H), 3.359s,3H), 4.68(t,1H), 7.01(s,2H)
	CH(OEt)(Et)	1.02(t,3H), 1.22(t,3H), 1.82(s,3H), 1.83(s,3H), 1.7-2.1(m,2H), 2.36(s,3H), 2.46(s,3H), 2.65(s,3H), 3.49(m,2H), 4.75(t,1H), 7.01(s,2H)
20	CH(OMe)(CHMeEt)	0.68(d,1.8H), 0.83(t,1.2H), 0.95(t,1.8H), 1.10(d,1.2H), 1.1-1.5(m,2H), 1.9-2.2(m,1H), 1.8(3 sets of s,6H), 2.0(s,3H), 2.359s,3H), 2.53(s,3H), 2.65(s,3H), 3.25(s,1.8H), 3.30(s,1.2H), 4.42(d,0.6H), 4.5(d,0.4H), 7.0(s,2H)
25	CH(OAc)(CHMeEt)	0.7(d,1.5H), 0.85(t,1.5H), 0.94(t,1.5H), 1.1(d,1.5H), 1.1-1.5(m,2H), 1.81(s,1.5H), 1.83(s,3H), 1.869s,1.5H), 2.0(s,3H), 2.22(s,1.5H), 2.24(s,1.5H), 2.2-2.4(m,0.5H), 2.32(s,3H), 2.49(s,1.5H), 2.51(s,1.5H), 2.60(s,3H), 3.0-3.2(m,0.5H), 6.12(m,1H), 7.0(s,2H)
	CFEt <sub>2</sub>	0.90(t,6H), 1.83(s,6H), 2.03(s,3H), 2.0- 2.4(m,4H), 2.38(s,6H), 2.59(s,3H), 7.02(s,2H)
30	CEt <sub>2</sub> (OH)	0.71(t,6H), 1.79(s,6H), 2.02(s,3H), 2.0- 2.4(m,4H), 2.36(s,3H), 2.47(s,3H), 2.61(s,3H), 7.01(s,2H)



-47-

	B	<sup>1</sup> H NMR (CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) δ (ppm)
5	C(Et)(n-Pr)(OH)	0.71(t,3H), 0.84(t,3H), 1.4-1.6(m,2H), 1.80(s,3H), 1.81(s,3H), 2.04(s,3H), 1.9-2.2(m,4H), 2.38(s,3H), 2.49(s,3H), 2.63(s,3H), 6.83(s,1H), 7.03(s,2H)
	CH(Et)(NH-n-Pr)	0.87(t,3H), 0.90(t,3H), 1.5-1.7(m,2H), 1.80(s,3H), 1.83(s,3H), 2.00(s,3H), 1.9-2.2(m,2H), 2.36(s,3H), 2.41(s,3H), 2.42(s,3H), 2.3-2.5(m,1H), 2.7-2.9(m,1H), 4.48(m,1H), 7.019s,2H), 7.15(s,1H),
10	=NOH)(Et)	1.0-1.2(m,3H), 1.79(s,1.5H), 1.80(s,1.5H), 1.99(s,1.5H), 2.00(s,1.5H), 2.22(s,3H), 2.35(s,3H), 2.65(s,1.5H), 2.68(s,1.5H), 2.7(q,1H), 2.99(q,1H), 6.93(s,2H), 9.05(brs,1H)
	CH(Et)(NH <sub>2</sub> )	1.04(t,3H), 1.79(s,3H), 1.85(s,3H), 1.7-2.0(m,2H), 1.99(s,3H), 2.36(s,3H), 2.42(s,3H), 2.62(s,3H), 4.52(m,1H), 7.01(s,2H)
15	=CHMe)(Et)	1.00(t,2.1H), 1.1(t,0.9H), 1.47(d,0.9H), 1.82(s,6H), 1.9(d,2.1H), 2.02(s,3H), 2.25(s,3H), 2.4-2.8(m,5H), 5.6-5.8(m,1H), 7.0(s,2H)
	=CHEt)(Et) + C(=CHMe)(n-Pr)	(m,5.4H), 1.82(s,6H), 1.869d,1.8H), 2.0(s,3H), 2.20(s,1.2H), 2.21(s,1.8H), 2.359s,3H), 2.60(s,1.8H), 2.61(s,1.2H), 2.3-2.8(m,2.8H),5.4-5.8(m,1H), 6.959s,2H)
20	CH(n-Bu)(Et)	0.83(t,3H), 0.88(t,3H), 1.1-1.49(m,2H), 1.6-2.2(m,4H), 1.82(s,3H), 1.83(s,3H), 1.98(s,3H), 2.35(s,3H), 2.43(s,3H), 2.61(s,3H), 3.33(m,1H), 7.00(s,2H)
	CH <sub>2</sub> NHCHO	1.79(s,6H), 2.00(s,3H), 2.35(s,3H), 2.48(s,3H), 2.62(s,3H), 4.98(d,2H), 7.01(s,2H), 8.05(brs,1H), 8.38(s,1H)
25	CH <sub>2</sub> NHCOCH <sub>3</sub>	1.79(s,6H), 1.97(s,3H), 2.12(s,3H), 2.34(s,3H), 2.43(s,3H), 2.61(s,3H), 4.90(d,2H), 6.99(s,2H), 7.46(brs,1H)

30

Example 35A. 1-[2-Amino-4,5-dimethyl-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]-2-ethyl-butan-1-one

A mixture of 3-hydroxy-2-butanone (0.637 g, 7.23 mmol), 2,4,6-trimethylaniline  
5 (0.973 g, 0.719 mmol) and p-toluene sulfonic acid (0.012 g) in 15 ml of benzene was  
heated at reflux under Dean-Stark trap for 3 hours. A solution of (Et)<sub>2</sub>CHCOCH<sub>2</sub>CN  
(1.008 g, 7.24 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture and heated at reflux overnight.  
The mixture was cooled and diluted with ethyl acetate and water. The organic layer  
was separated and washed with water, aqueous sodium carbonate, and then brine;  
10 dried and concentrated to give a brown oil which contains the desired compound.  
0.368 g of the desired compound was isolated after silica gel column chromatography  
using chloroform as eluent. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 0.94 (t,6H), 1.5-1.8 (m,4H), 1.73 (s,3H),  
1.98 (s,6H), 2.26 (s,3H), 2.34 (s,3H), 3.00 (m,1H), 5.78 (brs,2H), 6.99 (s,2H) ppm.

B. N-[3-(2-Ethyl-butyryl)-4,5-dimethyl-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-1H-pyrrol-2-yl]-  
15 acetamide

A mixture of the title compound from Example 35A (0.326 g, 1 mmol) and acetic  
anhydride (0.108 g, 1.05 mmol) in acetic acid (3 ml) was heated at reflux for 2 hours.  
The mixture was concentrated to dryness, diluted with water and extracted with ethyl  
acetate. The organic layer was washed with aqueous sodium carbonate and brine,  
20 dried and concentrated to give a dark oil. The oil was purified by silica gel column  
chromatography to give 107 mg of the title compound as a brown oil. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  
δ 0.88 (t,6H), 1.6-1.8 (m,4H), 1.76 (s,3H), 1.88 (s,3H), 1.93 (s,6H), 2.25 (s,3H), 2.28  
(s,3H), 2.90-3.00 (m,1H), 6.89 (s,2H) ppm.

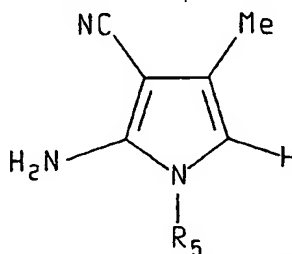
C. 4-(1-Ethylpropyl)-2,5,6-trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-  
25 d]pyrimidine

A mixture of the title compound of Example 35B (100 mg, 0.27 mmol) and  
ammonium chloride in 1.6 g of acetamide was heated at reflux for 2 hours. The mixture  
was quenched with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried  
and concentrated to give the desired product which was purified by silica gel column  
30 chromatography to give the title compound as a yellow oil. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 0.85  
(t,6H), 1.7-2.0 (m,4H), 1.83 (s,6H), 1.99 (s,3H), 2.35 (s,3H), 2.44 (s,3H), 2.61 (s,3H),  
3.25-3.35 (m,1H), 7.00 (s,2H) ppm.

The following Preparations illustrate the synthesis of intermediates.

### Preparation 1

The following compounds were prepared starting from the appropriate aniline and employing the general procedure of Example 1A.

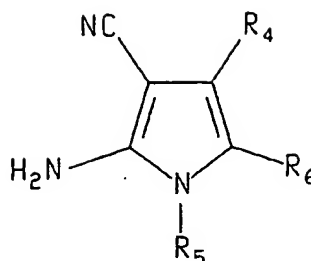


$R_5$	$^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{CDCl}_3) \delta \text{ (ppm)}$
3,5-ditrifluoromethylphenyl	2.2(s,3H), 4.0(s,2H), 6.15(s,1H), 7.9(s,2H)
2,5-dimethylphenyl	2.04(s,3H), 2.12(s,3H), 2.35(s,3H), 3.85(s,2H), 5.90(s,1H), 7.0(s,1H), 7.10-7.25(m,2H)
2-methyl-4-iodophenyl	2.05(s,3H), 2.10(s,3H), 3.80(s,2H), 5.85(s,1H), 6.92(d,1H), 7.60(dd,1H), 7.70(d,1H)
3-methyl-4-chlorophenyl	2.10(s,3H), 2.40(s,3H), 4.03(s,2H), 6.03(s,1H), 7.10(dd,1H), 7.21(d,1H), 7.45(d,1H)
4-bromo-2,6-dimethylphenyl	2.01(s,6H), 2.10(s,3H), 3.70(brs,2H), 5.72(s,1H), 7.30(s,2H)
2-bromo-4,6-dimethylphenyl	2.06(s,3H), 2.13(s,3H), 2.35(s,3H), 3.83(brs,2H), 5.81(s,1H), 7.08(s,1H), 7.35(s,3H)
4-chloro-2,6-dimethylphenyl	2.01(s,6H), 2.10(s,3H), 3.75(brs,2H), 5.75(s,1H), 7.14(s,2H)

### Preparation 2

The following compounds were prepared starting from 3-hydroxy-2-butanone or 4-hydroxy-3-hexanone and the appropriate aniline and employing the general procedure of Example 2A.

-50-



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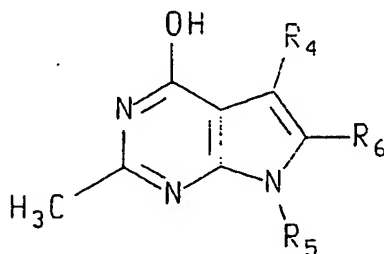
$R_4$ and $R_6$	$R_5$	$^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{CDCl}_3) \delta$ (ppm)
Me	2,4-dimethylphenyl	1.70(s,3H), 1.95(s,3H), 2.05(s,3H), 2.38(s,3H), 3.7(s,2H), 6.95-7.20(m,3H)
Me	2,6-dimethylphenyl	1.67(s,3H), 1.98(s,6H), 2.05(s,3H), 2.90(brs,2H), 7.05-7.21(m,3H)
Et	2,4,6-trimethylphenyl	No purification, the material was used directly for the next reaction step

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### Preparation 3

The following compounds were prepared starting from the corresponding compounds of preparations 1 and 2 and employing the general procedures of Examples 1B and 1C.

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$R_4 = \text{Me}, R_5 = \text{H}$	$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (solvent) $\delta$ (ppm)
$R_5 = 3,5\text{-dinitrofluoromethylphenyl}$	(DMSO- $d_6$ ) 2.32(s,3H), 7.50(s,1H), 8.05(s,1H), 8.55(s,1H), 12.10(s,1H)
$R_5 = 2,5\text{-dimethylphenyl}$	(CDCl $_3$ ) 2.04(s,3H), 2.35(s,3H), 2.467(s,3H), 2.470(s,3H), 6.57(s,1H), 7.0-7.3(m,3H), 12.08(s,3H)

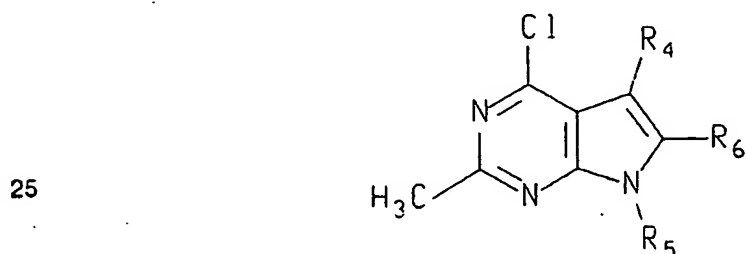
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-51-

5	$R_5$ =3-methyl-4-chlorophenyl	(DMSO- $d_6$ ) 2.29(s,3H), 2.31(s,3H), 2.38(s,3H), 7.12(s,1H), 7.55(m,2H), 7.67(d,1H), 11.90(s,1H)
	$R_5$ =4-bromo-2,6-dimethylphenyl	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) 1.94(s,6H), 2.40(s,3H), 2.45(s,3H), 6.39(s,1H), 7.29(s,2H)
	$R_5$ =2-bromo-4,6-dimethylphenyl	(DMSO- $d_6$ ) 1.91(s,3H), 2.20(s,3H), 2.32(s,3H), 2.34(s,3H), 6.68(s,1H), 7.21(s,1H), 7.44(s,1H), 11.80(s,1H)
	$R_5$ =4-chloro-2,6-dimethylphenyl	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) 1.91(s,6H), 2.38(s,3H), 2.40(s,3H), 6.34(s,1H), 7.08(s,2H)
10	$R_4$ & $R_6$ = Me	<sup>1</sup> H-NMR (solvent) $\delta$ (ppm)
	$R_5$ =2,4,6-trimethylphenyl	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) 1.85(s,6H), 1.87(s,3H), 2.34(s,3H), 2.41(s,3H), 2.44(s,3H), 7.00(s,2H), 12.2(s,1H)
15	$R_5$ =2,4-dimethylphenyl	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) 1.90(s,3H), 1.93(s,3H), 2.38(s,3H), 2.42(s,6H), 7.0-7.2(m,3H), 12.25(s,1H)
	$R_5$ =2,6-dimethylphenyl	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) 1.80-1.90(m,9H), 2.39(s,3H), 2.49(s,3H), 7.04-7.20(m,3H), 12.2(s,1H)

## Preparation 4

The following compounds were prepared starting from the corresponding compounds of Preparation 3 and employing the general procedure in Example 1D.



30

$R_4$ =Me, $R_6$ =H	<sup>1</sup> H-NMR (CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) $\delta$ (ppm)
$R_5$ =3,5-ditrifluoromethylphenyl	2.53(s,3H), 2.74(s,3H), 7.27(s,1H), 7.82(s,1H), 8.29(s,2H)

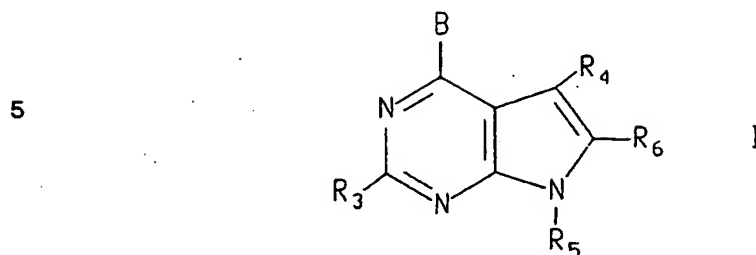
-52-

5	R <sub>5</sub> =2,5-dimethylphenyl	2.01(s,3H), 2.35(s,3H), 2.50(s,3H); 2.66(s,3H), 6.91(s,1H), 7.05(s,1H), 7.10-7.30(m,2H)
	R <sub>5</sub> =3-methyl-4-chlorophenyl	2.46(s,3H), 2.51(s,3H), 2.74(s,3H), 7.15(s,1H), 7.47(s,2H), 7.55(s,1H)
	R <sub>5</sub> =4-bromo-2,6-dimethylphenyl	1.89(s,6H), 2.49(s,3H), 2.62(s,3H), 6.75(s,1H), 7.32(s,2H)
	R <sub>5</sub> = 2-bromo-4,6-dimethylphenyl	1.96(s,3H), 2.37(s,3H), 2.52(s,3H), 2.65(s,3H), 6.82(s,1H), 7.11(s,1H), 7.38(s,1H)
10	R <sub>4</sub> and R <sub>6</sub> = Me	<sup>1</sup> H-NMR (CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) δ (ppm)
	R <sub>5</sub> =2,4,6-trimethylphenyl	1.81(s,6H), 1.99(s,3H), 2.35(s,3H), 2.46(s,3H), 2.59(s,3H), 7.01(s,2H)
	R <sub>5</sub> =2,4-dimethylphenyl	1.84(s,3H), 2.03(s,3H), 2.39(s,3H), 2.44(s,3H), 2.59(s,3H), 6.90-7.15(m,3H)
	R <sub>5</sub> =2,6-dimethylphenyl	1.83(s,6H), 1.98(s,3H), 2.45(s,3H), 2.58(s,3H), 7.10-7.30(m,3H)
15	R <sub>5</sub> =4-chloro-2,6-dimethylphenyl	1.91(s,6H), 2.51(s,3H), 2.64(s,3H), 6.77(s,1H), 7.17(s,2H)
	R <sub>4</sub> and R <sub>6</sub> = Et	<sup>1</sup> H-NMR (CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) δ (ppm)
	R <sub>5</sub> =2,4,6-trimethylphenyl	0.96(t,3H), 1.31(t,3H), 1.85(s,6H), 2.38(s,6H), 2.46(q,2H), 2.62(s,3H), 2.92(q,2H), 7.02(s,2H)
20		
25		
30		

-53-

CLAIMS

1. A compound of the formula



- 10 and the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts thereof, wherein

B is  $\text{NR}_1\text{R}_2$ ,  $\text{CR}_1\text{R}_2\text{R}_{11}$ ,  $\text{C}(=\text{CR}_2\text{R}_{12})\text{R}_1$ ,  $\text{NHCR}_1\text{R}_2\text{R}_{11}$ ,  $\text{OCR}_1\text{R}_2\text{R}_{11}$ ,  $\text{SCR}_1\text{R}_2\text{R}_{11}$ ,  $\text{NHNHR}_1\text{R}_2$ ,  $\text{CR}_2\text{R}_{11}\text{NHR}_1$ ,  $\text{CR}_2\text{R}_{11}\text{OR}_1$ ,  $\text{CR}_2\text{R}_{11}\text{SR}_1$ , or  $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}_2$ ;

$\text{R}_1$  is hydrogen, or  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$  alkyl which may be substituted by one or two substituents  $\text{R}_7$ , independently selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo,  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_8$  alkoxy,  $\text{O}-\text{C}(=\text{O})-(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{O}-\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{NH}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{O}-\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{N}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_2$

15  $\text{alkyl})(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_2 \text{ alkyl})$ , amino,  $\text{NH}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{N}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_2 \text{ alkyl})(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{S}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{N}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkyl})\text{C}(=\text{O})(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{NHC}(=\text{O})(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{COOH}$ ,  $\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{O}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{NH}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_2$

20  $\text{alkyl})$ ,  $\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{N}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkyl})(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_2 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{SH}$ ,  $\text{CN}$ ,  $\text{NO}_2$ ,  $\text{SO}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_2 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{SO}_2(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_2 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{SO}_2\text{NH}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{SO}_2\text{N}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkyl})(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_2 \text{ alkyl})$ , and said  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$  alkyl may contain

25 one or two double or triple bonds;

$\text{R}_2$  is  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{12}$  alkyl, aryl or  $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{10} \text{ alkylene})\text{aryl}$  wherein said aryl is phenyl, naphthyl, thienyl, benzothienyl, pyridyl, quinolyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidyl, imidazolyl, furanyl, benzofuranyl, benzothiazolyl, isothiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, thiazolyl, isoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzimidazolyl, triazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyrrolyl, indolyl, pyrrolopyridyl, 30 oxazolyl, or benzoxazolyl; 3- to 8-membered cycloalkyl or  $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6 \text{ alkylene})$  cycloalkyl, wherein said cycloalkyl may contain one or two of O, S or N-Z wherein Z is hydrogen.  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$  alkyl, benzyl or  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_2$  alkanoyl, wherein  $\text{R}_2$  may be substituted independently by from one to three of chloro, fluoro, or  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_2$  alkyl, or one of hydroxy, bromo, iodo,  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_2$

-54-

$C_6$  alkoxy,  $O-C-(C_1-C_6 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $O-C-N(C_1-C_4 \text{ alkyl})(C_1-C_2 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $S(C_1-C_6 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $NH_2$ ,  
 $NH(C_1-C_2 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $N(C_1-C_2 \text{ alkyl})(C_1-C_4 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $N(C_1-C_2 \text{ alkyl})-C(C_1-C_4 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $NHC(C_1-C_2 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  
 $COOH$ ,  $C O(C_1-C_4 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $C NH(C_1-C_4 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $C N(C_1-C_4 \text{ alkyl})(C_1-C_2 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $SH$ ,  
 $CN$ ,  $NO_2$ ,  $SO(C_1-C_4 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $SO_2(C_1-C_4 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $SO_2NH(C_1-C_4 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $SO_2N(C_1-C_4 \text{ alkyl})(C_1-C_2 \text{ alkyl})$ , and wherein said  $C_1-C_{12}$  alkyl or  $C_1-C_{10}$  alkylene may contain one to three double or triple bonds; or

$NR_1R_2$  or  $CR_1R_2R_{11}$  may form a saturated 3- to 8-membered carbocyclic ring of which the 5- to 8-membered ring may contain one or two double bonds or one or two of O, S or N-Z wherein Z is hydrogen,  $C_1-C_4$  alkyl, benzyl or  $C_1-C_4$  alkanoyl;

$R_3$  is hydrogen,  $C_1-C_6$  alkyl, fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo, hydroxy, amino,  $O(C_1-C_6 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $NH(C_1-C_6 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $N(C_1-C_4 \text{ alkyl})(C_1-C_2 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $SH$ ,  $S(C_1-C_4 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $SO(C_1-C_4 \text{ alkyl})$ , or  $SO_2(C_1-C_4 \text{ alkyl})$ , wherein said  $C_1-C_4$  alkyl and  $C_1-C_6$  alkyl may contain one double or triple bond and may be substituted by from 1 to 3 substituents  $R_5$  independently selected from the group consisting of hydroxy,  $C_1-C_3$  alkoxy, fluoro, chloro or  $C_1-C_3$  thioalkyl;

$R_4$  is hydrogen,  $C_1-C_6$  alkyl, fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo,  $C_1-C_6$  alkoxy, amino,  $NH(C_1-C_6 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $N(C_1-C_6 \text{ alkyl})(C_1-C_2 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $SO_n(C_1-C_6 \text{ alkyl})$ , wherein n is 0, 1 or 2, cyano, hydroxy, carboxy, or amido, wherein said  $C_1-C_6$  alkyls may be substituted by one hydroxy, trifluoromethyl, amino, carboxy, amido,  $NHC(C_1-C_4 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $NH(C_1-C_4 \text{ alkyl})$ ,

$N(C_1-C_2 \text{ alkyl})(C_1-C_2 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $C O(C_1-C_4 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $C_1-C_3$  alkoxy,  $C_1-C_3$  thioalkyl, fluoro,

bromo, chloro, iodo, cyano or nitro;

$R_5$  is phenyl, naphthyl, thienyl, benzothienyl, pyridyl, quinolyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidyl, imidazolyl, furanyl, benzofuranyl, benzothiazolyl, isothiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, thiazolyl, isoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzimidazolyl, triazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyrrolyl, indolyl, pyrrolopyridyl, benzoxazolyl, oxazolyl, pyrrolidinyl, thiazolidinyl, morpholinyl, piperidinyl,



piperazinyl, tetrazolyl, or 3- to 8-membered cycloalkyl or 9- to 12-membered bicycloalkyl, optionally containing one or two of O, S or N-Z wherein Z is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkanoyl, phenyl or phenylmethyl, wherein each one of the above groups may be substituted independently by from one to three of fluoro, chloro, bromo, formyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy or trifluoromethyl, or one of hydroxy, iodo, cyano, nitro, amino, NH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), COO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), CO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), SO<sub>2</sub>NH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), SO<sub>2</sub>N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, NHSO<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), S(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), SO<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), wherein said C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl may be substituted by one or two of fluoro, chloro, hydroxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy, amino, methylamino, dimethylamino or acetyl wherein said C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl may contain one double or triple bond; with the proviso that R<sub>5</sub> is not unsubstituted phenyl;

R<sub>6</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, formyl, amino, NH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), SO<sub>n</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), wherein n is 0, 1 or 2, cyano, carboxy, or amido, wherein said C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyls may be substituted by one hydroxy, trifluoromethyl, amino, carboxy, amido, NHC(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), NH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl),

N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), C(O)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> thioalkyl, fluoro, bromo, chloro, iodo, cyano or nitro;

R<sub>11</sub> is hydrogen, hydroxy, fluoro, chloro, COO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), cyano, or CO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl); and

R<sub>12</sub> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl; with the proviso that (1) B is not straight chain C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl, (2) when R<sub>5</sub> is unsubstituted cycloalkyl, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are hydrogen, and R<sub>6</sub> is hydrogen or methyl, then B is not NHR<sub>2</sub> wherein R<sub>2</sub> is benzyl or thienylmethyl. and (3) when R<sub>5</sub> is p-bromophenyl, and R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> are methyl, then B not methylamino or hydroxyethylamino.

2. A compound according to claim 1 wherein B is NR<sub>1</sub>R<sub>2</sub>, NHCHR<sub>1</sub>R<sub>2</sub>, or OCHR<sub>1</sub>R<sub>2</sub>, wherein R<sub>1</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, which may be substituted by one of hydroxy, fluoro or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkoxy, and may contain one double or triple bond, and R<sub>2</sub> is benzyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl which may contain one double or triple bond, wherein said C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl or the phenyl in said benzyl may be substituted by fluoro, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy

3. A compound according to claim 1 wherein B is  $CR_1R_2R_3$ , wherein  $R_1$  is  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl which may be substituted by one  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy or hydroxy,  $R_2$  is benzyl or  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl wherein said  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl or the phenyl in said benzyl may be substituted by one  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy, fluoro, chloro or bromo, and  $R_3$  is hydrogen or fluoro.
- 5 4. A compound according to claim 1 wherein B is as defined in claim 1 and  $R_2$  is  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl which may be substituted by fluoro,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl or  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy and may contain one double or triple bond.
5. A compound according to claim 1 wherein B is as defined in claim 1 and  $R_2$  is benzyl or methylthienyl, the phenyl or thienyl of which may be substituted by  
10 fluoro, chloro,  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl or  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkoxy.
6. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 5 wherein  $R_3$  is methyl, ethyl, fluoro, chloro, or methoxy.
7. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 6 wherein  $R_4$  and  $R_5$  are hydrogen, methyl or ethyl.
- 15 8. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 7 wherein  $R_5$  is phenyl substituted by two or three substituents.
9. A compound according to claim 8 wherein said substituent is independently fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo,  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkoxy, trifluoromethyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl which may be substituted by one of hydroxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkoxy or fluoro and may have one  
20 double or triple bond,  $-(C_1-C_4 \text{ alkylene})O(C_1-C_2 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $C_1$ - $C_3$  hydroxyalkyl, hydroxy, formyl,  $COO(C_1-C_2 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $-(C_1-C_2 \text{ alkylene})\text{amino}$ , or  $-C(O)(C_1-C_4 \text{ alkyl})$ .
10. A compound according to claim 1 wherein said compound is  
n-butyl-ethyl-[2,5-dimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl]amine;  
25 di-n-propyl-[2,5-dimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl]amine;  
ethyl-n-propyl-[2,5-dimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl]amine;  
diethyl-2,5-dimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl]amine;  
30 n-butyl-ethyl-[2,5,6-trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl]amine;

-57-

2-{N-n-butyl-N-[2,5-dimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}-ethanol;

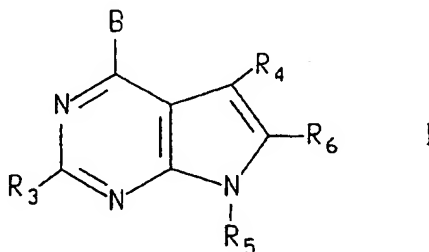
4-(1-ethyl-propyl)-2,5,6-trimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine;

5 n-butyl-ethyl-[2,5-dimethyl-7-(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl]amine;

2,5-dimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-(1-ethyl-propyl)amine; or

2-[7-(4-bromo-2,6-dimethylphenyl)-2,5-dimethyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-ylamino]-butan-1-ol.

11. A pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of (a) illnesses induced or facilitated by corticotropin releasing factor or (b) inflammatory disorders such as arthritis, asthma and allergies; anxiety; depression; fatigue syndrome; headache; pain; cancer; irritable bowel syndrome, including Crohn's disease, spastic colon and irritable colon; immune dysfunction; human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infections; neurogenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease; gastrointestinal diseases; eating disorders such as anorexia nervosa; hemorrhagic stress; drug and alcohol withdrawal symptoms; drug addiction; stress-induced psychotic episodes; and fertility problems, which comprises a compound of the formula



and the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts thereof, wherein

B is  $\text{NR}_1\text{R}_2$ ,  $\text{CR}_1\text{R}_2\text{R}_{11}$ ,  $\text{C}(=\text{CR}_2\text{R}_{12})\text{R}_1$ ,  $\text{NHCR}_1\text{R}_2\text{R}_{11}$ ,  $\text{OCR}_1\text{R}_2\text{R}_{11}$ ,  $\text{SCR}_1\text{R}_2\text{R}_{11}$ ,  $\text{NHNHR}_1\text{R}_2$ ,  $\text{CR}_2\text{R}_{11}\text{NHR}_1$ ,  $\text{CR}_2\text{R}_{11}\text{OR}_1$ ,  $\text{CR}_2\text{R}_{11}\text{SR}_1$ , or  $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}_2$ ;

30  $\text{R}_1$  is hydrogen, or  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_6$  alkyl which may be substituted by one or two substituents  $\text{R}_7$ , independently selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_8$  alkoxy,  $\text{O}-\text{C}-(\text{C}_1-\text{C}_2 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{O}-\text{C}-\text{NH}(\text{C}_1-\text{C}_2 \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{O}-\text{C}-\text{N}(\text{C}_1-\text{C}_2$

O

O

O

-58-

alkyl)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), amino, NH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), S(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl),  
 N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl)C(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), NHC(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), COOH, C O(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), C NH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>  
 $\begin{array}{c} \parallel \\ \text{O} \end{array}$   $\begin{array}{c} \parallel \\ \text{O} \end{array}$   $\begin{array}{c} \parallel \\ \text{O} \end{array}$   $\begin{array}{c} \parallel \\ \text{O} \end{array}$   
 5 alkyl), C N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), SH, CN, NO<sub>2</sub>, SO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), SO<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl),  
 $\begin{array}{c} \parallel \\ \text{O} \end{array}$

SO<sub>2</sub>NH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), SO<sub>2</sub>N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), and said C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl may contain  
 one or two double or triple bonds;

R<sub>2</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl, aryl or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkylene)aryl wherein said aryl is phenyl,  
 10 naphthyl, thienyl, benzothienyl, pyridyl, quinolyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidyl, imidazolyl, furanyl,  
 benzofuranyl, benzothiazolyl, isothiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, thiazolyl, isoxazolyl,  
 benzisoxazolyl, benzimidazolyl, triazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyrrolyl, indolyl, pyrrolopyridyl,  
 oxazolyl, or benzoxazolyl; 3- to 8-membered cycloalkyl or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylene) cycloalkyl,  
 wherein said cycloalkyl may contain one or two of O, S or N-Z wherein Z is hydrogen,  
 15 C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, benzyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkanoyl, wherein R<sub>2</sub> may be substituted independently by  
 from one to three of chloro, fluoro, or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, or one of hydroxy, bromo, iodo, C<sub>1</sub>-  
 C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, O-C(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), O-C-N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), S(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), NH<sub>2</sub>,  
 $\begin{array}{c} \parallel \\ \text{O} \end{array}$   $\begin{array}{c} \parallel \\ \text{O} \end{array}$

20 NH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl)-C(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), NHC(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>  
 $\begin{array}{c} \parallel \\ \text{O} \end{array}$   $\begin{array}{c} \parallel \\ \text{O} \end{array}$   
 alkyl), COOH, C O(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), C NH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), C N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), SH,  
 $\begin{array}{c} \parallel \\ \text{O} \end{array}$   $\begin{array}{c} \parallel \\ \text{O} \end{array}$   $\begin{array}{c} \parallel \\ \text{O} \end{array}$

25 CN, NO<sub>2</sub>, SO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), SO<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), SO<sub>2</sub>NH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), SO<sub>2</sub>N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl)(C<sub>1</sub>-  
 C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), and wherein said C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkylene may contain one to three  
 double or triple bonds; or

NR<sub>1</sub>R<sub>2</sub> or CR<sub>1</sub>R<sub>2</sub>R<sub>11</sub> may form a saturated 3- to 8-membered carbocyclic ring, the  
 5- to 8-membered rings of which may contain one or two double bonds or one or two  
 30 of O, S or N-Z wherein Z is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl, benzyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkanoyl;

R<sub>3</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo, hydroxy, amino, O(C<sub>1</sub>-  
 C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), NH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), SH, S(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), SO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>  
 alkyl), or SO<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), wherein said C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl may contain one

-59-

double or triple bond and may be substituted by from 1 to 3 substituents  $R_6$  independently selected from the group consisting of hydroxy,  $C_1$ - $C_3$  alkoxy, fluoro, chloro or  $C_1$ - $C_3$  thioalkyl;

$R_4$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl, fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy, formyl, 5  $NH(C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl),  $N(C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl)( $C_1$ - $C_2$  alkyl),  $SO_n(C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl), wherein  $n$  is 0, 1 or 2, cyano, hydroxy, carboxy, or amido, wherein said  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyls may be substituted by one hydroxy, trifluoromethyl, amino, carboxy, amido,  $NHC(C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl),  $NH(C_1$ - $C_2$  alkyl),

10  $N(C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl)( $C_1$ - $C_2$  alkyl),  $CO(C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl),  $C_1$ - $C_3$  alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_3$  thioalkyl, fluoro,

bromo, chloro, iodo, cyano or nitro;

$R_5$  is phenyl, naphthyl, thienyl, benzothienyl, pyridyl, quinolyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidyl, imidazolyl, furanyl, benzofuranyl, benzothiazolyl, isothiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, 15 thiazolyl, isoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzimidazolyl, triazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyrrolyl, indolyl, pyrrolopyridyl, benzoxazolyl, oxazolyl, pyrrolidinyl, thiazolidinyl, morpholiny, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, tetrazolyl, or 3- to 8-membered cycloalkyl or 9- to 12-membered bicycloalkyl, optionally containing one or two of O, S or N-Z wherein Z is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkanoyl, phenyl or phenylmethyl, wherein each one of the above groups 20 may be substituted independently by from one to three of fluoro, chloro, bromo, formyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy or trifluoromethyl, or one of hydroxy, iodo, cyano, nitro, amino,  $NH(C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl),  $N(C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl)( $C_1$ - $C_2$  alkyl),  $COO(C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl),  $CO(C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl),  $SO_2NH(C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl),  $SO_2N(C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl)( $C_1$ - $C_2$  alkyl),  $SO_2NH_2$ ,  $NHSO_2(C_1$ - $C_2$  alkyl),  $S(C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl),  $SO_2(C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl), wherein said  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl and  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl may be substituted 25 by one or two of fluoro, chloro, hydroxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkoxy, amino, methylamino, dimethylamino or acetyl wherein said  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl and said  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl may contain one double or triple bond; with the proviso that  $R_5$  is not unsubstituted phenyl;

$R_6$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl, fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy, formyl, amino,  $NH(C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl),  $N(C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl)( $C_1$ - $C_2$  alkyl),  $SO_n(C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl), wherein  $n$  is 0, 1 30 or 2, cyano, carboxy, or amido, wherein said  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyls may be substituted by one hydroxy, trifluoromethyl, amino, carboxy, amido,  $NHC(C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl),  $NH(C_1$ - $C_2$  alkyl).

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-60-

N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), C O(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> thioalkyl, fluoro,  
 $\begin{array}{c} \parallel \\ \text{O} \end{array}$

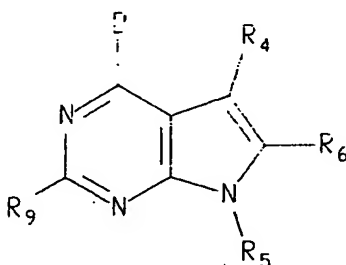
bromo, chloro, iodo, cyano or nitro;

5 R<sub>11</sub> is hydrogen, hydroxy, fluoro, chloro, COO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), cyano, or CO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl); and

R<sub>12</sub> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, in an amount effective in the treatment of said illnesses, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

12. A compound of the formula

10



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wherein

D is hydroxy, chloro, or cyano;

R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> are each independently hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, SO<sub>n</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), wherein n is 0, 1 or 2, or cyano, wherein said C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyls may be substituted by one to three of hydroxy, amino, carboxy, amido, NHC(O)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), NH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), C(O)O(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> thioalkyl, fluoro, bromo, chloro, iodo, cyano or nitro;

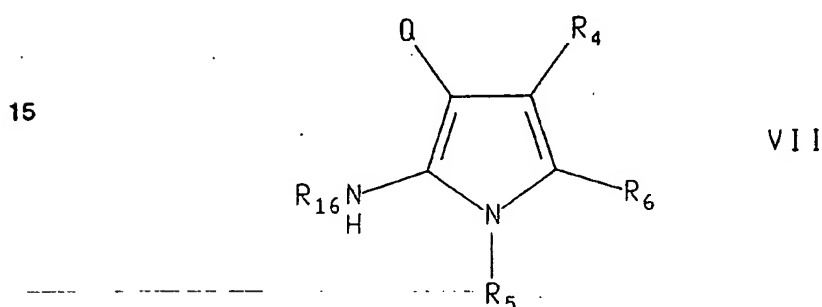
R<sub>5</sub> is phenyl, naphthyl, thienyl, benzothienyl, pyridyl, quinolyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidyl, imidazolyl, furanyl, benzofuranyl, benzothiazolyl, isothiazolyl, benzoisothiazolyl, thiazolyl, isoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzimidazolyl, triazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyrrolyl, indolyl, azaindolyl, benzoxazolyl, oxazolyl, pyrrolidinyl, thiazolidinyl, morpholinyl, piperdiny, piperazinyl, tetrazolyl, or 3- to 8-membered cycloalkyl or 9- to 12-membered bicycloalkyl, optionally containing one to three of O, S or N-Z wherein Z is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkanoyl, phenyl or benzyl, wherein each of the above groups may be substituted independently by from one to three of fluoro, chloro, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy or trifluoromethyl, or one of hydroxy, bromo, iodo, cyano, nitro, amino, NH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), COO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), CO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl),

-61-

SO<sub>2</sub>NH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), SO<sub>2</sub>N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, NHSO<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>), S(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), SO<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), wherein said C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl may be substituted by one or two of fluoro, chloro, hydroxy, amino, methylamino, dimethylamino or acetyl; with the proviso that R<sub>5</sub> is not unsubstituted phenyl; and

- 5 R<sub>9</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl or chloro; with the proviso that when (a) R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> are methyl, R<sub>9</sub> is hydrogen and D is hydroxy, then R<sub>5</sub> is not phenyl (1) substituted by one of halogen, nitro, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, or trifluoromethyl, and optionally in addition substituted by one or two of halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, or (2) di- or trisubstituted by one of nitro or trifluoromethyl and one or two of halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl  
10 or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, and (b) when D is chloro, R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> are hydrogen, and R<sub>6</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, then R<sub>5</sub> is not unsubstituted cyclohexyl.

13. A compound of the formula



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wherein

Q is C(O)CHR<sub>1</sub>R<sub>2</sub> or cyano;

R<sub>1</sub> is hydrogen, or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl which may be substituted by one or two substituents R<sub>7</sub> independently selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, fluoro,  
25 chloro, bromo, iodo, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, or nitro, and said C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl may contain one or two double or triple bonds;

R<sub>2</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl, aryl or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkylene)aryl wherein said aryl is phenyl, naphthyl, thienyl, benzothienyl, pyridyl, quinolyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidyl, imidazolyl, furanyl, benzofuranyl, benzothiazolyl, isothiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, thiazolyl, isoxazolyl,  
30 benzisoxazolyl, benzimidazolyl, triazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyrrolyl, indolyl, pyrrolopyridyl, oxazolyl, or benzoxazolyl; 3- to 8-membered cycloalkyl or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylene) cycloalkyl, wherein said cycloalkyl may contain one or two of O, S or N-Z wherein Z is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, benzyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkanoyl, wherein R<sub>2</sub> may be substituted independently by

-62-

from one to three of chloro, fluoro, or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, or one of hydroxy, bromo, iodo, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, nitro, SO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), SO<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), SO<sub>2</sub>NH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), SO<sub>2</sub>N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), and wherein said C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkylene may contain one to three double or triple bonds;

5        R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> are each independently hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, amino, or SO<sub>n</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), wherein n is 0, 1 or 2, or cyano, wherein said C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl may be substituted by one C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> thioalkyl, fluoro, bromo, chloro, iodo, cyano or nitro;

10        R<sub>5</sub> is phenyl, naphthyl, thienyl, benzothienyl, pyridyl, quinolyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidyl, imidazolyl, furanyl, benzofuranyl, benzothiazolyl, isothiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, thiazolyl, isoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzimidazolyl, triazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyrrolyl, indolyl, pyrrolopyridyl, benzoxazolyl, oxazolyl, pyrrolidinyl, thiazolidinyl, morpholinyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, tetrazolyl, or 3- to 8-membered cycloalkyl or 9- to 12-membered bicycloalkyl, optionally containing one or two O, S or N-Z wherein Z is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkanoyl, phenyl or benzyl, wherein each one of the above groups may be substituted independently by from one to three of fluoro, chloro, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy or trifluoromethyl, or one of hydroxy, bromo, iodo, cyano, nitro, amino, NH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), COO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), CO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), SO<sub>2</sub>NH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), SO<sub>2</sub>N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl), SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, NHSO<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl), S(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), SO<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), wherein said C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl may be substituted by one or two of fluoro, chloro, hydroxy, amino, methylamino, dimethylamino or acetyl; with the proviso that R<sub>5</sub> is not unsubstituted phenyl; and

20        R<sub>16</sub> is hydrogen or C(O)C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl; with the proviso that when Q is cyano, R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> are not both methyl.

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Internal App. No.  
PC1/US 93/10715

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 5 C07D487/04 A61K31/505 C07D207/34 //(C07D487/04, 239:00, 209:00)

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 5 C07D A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	DE,A,31 45 287 (TROPONWERKE) 19 May 1983 cited in the application see page 4, line 1 - line 5; claim 1 ---	1,11
X	EP,A,0 475 411 (MARION MERRELL DOW) 18 March 1992 see claim 1 -----	12

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

### \* Special categories of cited documents:

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
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- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- "A" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

9 March 1994

Date of mailing of the international search report

23. 03. 94

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No.

PCT/US 93/10715

Patent document / cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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EP-A-0475411	18-03-92	AU-A- 8372991	19-03-92
		CA-A- 2051012	15-03-92
		CN-A- 1059909	01-04-92
		JP-A- 4270282	25-09-92
		NZ-A- 239750	25-02-94
		US-A- 5244896	14-09-93